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Belfast bomb blast an inside job, say police

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Police believe that the explosions which killed a man and wounded 35 others in the Belfast offices of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board yesterday morning may have been an inside job. They are checking on the people who work in the offices for known extremist sympathisers.

The explosion was the worst bomb atrocity in Northern Ireland since February 1969, when a bomb went off under a Land-Rover on Brougher mountain and killed people. Last night doctors were trying to save the sight of one of the injured. Another may have to have a leg amputated.

At 10.50 yesterday morning, the switchboard operator at the board's offices in Nine Road took a call from someone who said that a bomb had been planted in the building. Within 30 seconds, the fire alarm had been sounded, and people were pouring down the stairs at the moment the bomb went off.

Girl and brothers rown

Another holidaying in Ryde, Wight, heard from a loudspeaker van that of her children had been yesterday.

Clapham, aged seven, aged six, and Caroline, five, were apparently d by high tide on a sand 50 yards from Appleby Sunbathers gave them local respiration. A fourth, Michelle, aged 3, survived quite comfortably.

er takeover

Hotels' millionaire Mr. Joseph will take over 15 hotels after winning smooth battle with Watkinson by tabling an uncom- 550 millions bid. It was time he had had to an offer. Mr. Joseph employees would be redundant (Details, page 14)

ard appeal

Long, and Yard has appealed owners or licensees to if they have offered tion or threatened. d is investigating alleged a protection racket.

ulse setback

Admiralty is trying to Britain's nuclear deter- acy being impaired by a's halting of refitting pulse, one of its three submarines. The cause will be dispute over lower workers outside the dock.

BC's loss

ugh Greene, former general of the BBC, has from the board of s because of increased commitments.

ch for name

"great sadness" Wells opera company the public to suggest me for it after its move from the site of a 300-magic well in Clerkeo- the London Coliseum. of the old name is confusion.

er for unity

Paul and the Arch- Canterbury will pray y between Roman and Anglicans on Sep- when an ecumenical on on the Eucharist s third meeting at

tain rescue

or Ulan John Kenny, of Leeds, was rescued after yesterday after was on an Alpine Briancon, France, for a 12 hours.



Injured women leaving by ambulance after the explosion in the Electricity Board offices in Belfast yesterday

Weeley stands for pop

From CAMPBELL PAGE

Weeley, Wednesday
WEELEY is the sort of English village people like detective stories about. A cluster of old houses, a new private estate, a lady trimming rose bushes, Major-General Francis Piggott living in the big house, Colchester and prim Frinton-on-Sea pennants proclaim "Croydon" a few miles away to offer extra characters, and Harwich nearby as the gateway to the mysterious Continent and the fruit of Hamburg and Amsterdam.

This weekend Weeley—population 851—meets a much severer destiny. It is the scene of the big summer bank holiday pop festival—the centre of the world for the young, the hippie, and the musical.

The organisers are, improbably, members of the Clacton Round Table, and all profits will go to charity. Since the youngsters realised they were out on a bread trip, one of the organisers said today, lapsing into the Anglo-American Easiespeak of the young, "they have been marvellous."

Music begins late on Friday and ends on Monday morning. At this stage the 300-acre site, given free by local farmers, is splendid to look at. From a distance the dozens of bright tents with pennants flying suggests the eve of Agincourt.

As the get closer there is a touch of the pedestrian. The pennants proclaim Croydon and "St Ives." Multi-coloured two-horse-power Citroens, the grand touring car of the wealthy hippies, are wedged among the tents. Picnics announce not "peace on earth" but "free food." Two orange inclosures declare with Elizabethan frankness "Chicks' Bog" and "Guys' Bog."

Mr Ralph Ibbotson, one of the organisers, said the project lasted 18 months ago with a plan for a modest pop festival to replace the Round Table's usual Donkey Derbies. "Our original idea was not for anything like this but we realised as we went along that we would lose money unless we did the job properly." This realisation, and the absence of any rival festival, means that a lot of people will come to Weeley.

Mr Ibbotson said relations are excellent with the authorities, the police, and the hippies. "We even took them (the hippies) eight gigs of beer last night and gave them a party. They said nothing."

Turn to back page, col. 6

Woman is questioned after farmhouse raid

By JOHN WINDSOR

Armed police yesterday look away for questioning a woman believed by neighbours to be the wife of Frederick Sewell, after a torchlight raid on his farmhouse home. Police want to interview Sewell, in connection with the killing of a police superintendent on Monday.

Police last night refused to reveal the identity of the woman taken away, but a neighbour said the woman always called herself Mrs Sewell. The children referred to her as "mummy" and Freddie always called her his wife.

Two of Sewell's sons were also driven away from the five-bedroomed house in Woodborough Lane, Outwood, Surrey, shortly after Sewell eluded detectives for the second time in two days. As 50 police searched the farm, neighbours spoke of the "very friendly and courteous" man who rode Palomino horses. Mr Leo Smith, a farmer at the adjacent Orchard Farm, said: "Freddie would always pass the time of day and buy you a pint at the Prince of Wales down the road. He seemed to enjoy life very much, was well-dressed, and looked his part as a successful businessman."

Sewell, aged 38, is a motor trader who was born in Brixton. He is believed to have been in the Blackpool last weekend. Police think he is with a man known as Doug, who police also want to interview in connection with the Blackpool killing. Doug is in his late twenties, stocky, and with a Zapata-style moustache. At least one is thought to be armed and police have warned the public not to "have a go."

About 180 police, many from Blackpool, are involved in the search and last night Chief Superintendent Joe Mounsey, head of Lancashire CID, said that they were getting closer. On Tuesday Sewell left two cars at Tooting only minutes before police arrived.

The raid on the farm near Gatwick airport, which was launched late on Tuesday night, continued by torchlight until dawn. Mr Smith's wife Jill, aged 29, said: "My husband went across to the house to see Freddie to ask him what was going on but two policemen there would not let him in. There were still lots of detectives around and some uniformed officers who were armed with revolvers."

Then at midday I saw three police cars move off in convoy, with Mrs Sewell and the two eldest boys Adrian and Eugene in the middle car. The previous night she had watched dozens of police moving across the fields with torches.

Sewell moved into the farm just after Christmas. He lived with his wife and five children—three of them boys aged between three and 14, and two girls. The farmhouse had been for sale for several months at an asking price of £21,000.

Sewell is believed to have bought it for £17,000. At the farm, a large American car and horse box were parked in the driveway. He owned several horses and often rode them with his two eldest sons.

The search moved to Brighton yesterday when BBC staff found threats against an Eastbourne detective on the tape of Radio Brighton's telephone answering machine. The voice said that Sewell was on his way to Eastbourne, where Detective Constable Roy Keller wh. had "shopped" one of

Sewell's friends was "due for a shock."

About 20 Lancashire police have joined the search. A murder headquarters has been set up in Tintagel House on the Albert Embankment, London. No. 9 regional crime squad—which covers the Home Counties—the Flying Squad, and two Scotland Yard men have all joined the combined force.

The search in Blackpool has not been abandoned.

Superintendent Gerald Richardson was shot as he was chasing a gang of five masked men after an alarm bell gave warning of the £50,000 raid. Two other policemen are recovering in hospital from gunshot wounds.

The Blackpool coroner, Mr John Budd, adjourning the inquest on Superintendent Richardson, yesterday described him as a "magnificent young man and a gallant officer," and added: "I share the sorrow of the whole town and also lament the loss of a dear personal friend." A memorial fund launched by the mayor of Blackpool, Alderman Horace Ward, raised more than £600 yesterday.

Soviet visit to Paris

By our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Brezhnev, and President Podgorny will visit France at the end of October, shortly after a visit by a Chinese Government delegation.

President Podgorny and Mr. Brezhnev, who will be paying his first visit to the West since becoming the Soviet Communist Party leader in 1964, are expected to stay in France for three or four days.

An invitation to the three Soviet leaders was formally extended by President Pompidou when he visited Moscow in October last year. It was accepted but, up to now, no indication had been given whether the Soviet delegation would include Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin, who has visited France in recent years, or President Podgorny.

President Podgorny and Mr. Brezhnev are expected to cover the whole range of world problems in their talks with President Pompidou.



For valour

Island menaced by pollution

By JAMES LEWIS

A team of divers operating off the Anglesey coast has reported that water which, six years ago, was as clear as any in the world, is now so murky as to hamper visibility gravely and to make underwater photography almost impossible.

Over the same period they have noted the gradual disappearance of plants and marine life, and the growth of a white solid on the seabed with the smell and taste of sulphur.

These disturbing findings, by the members of a subaqua club who have been searching for wrecks off the island between Wylla Head and Moelfre, will be included in a closely documented report on the high level of pollution in Anglesey and on its coastline. It is shortly to be published by the island's farmers, who clearly feel that the pursuit of jobs at the expense of the environment has gone far enough.

Anglesey has long been in need of jobs, but is now well on the way to satisfying that need. It has a power station at Wylla, an aluminium smelter at Holyhead, and, if a private Bill now

before Parliament goes through, will shortly have an oil terminal off Amŵch, with a "farm" of oil tanks on the coast at Rhosgogoch.

It was this last scheme that turned the thoughts of the Farmers' Union of Wales to the level of pollution, actual and potential, that the island, with its heavy dependence on the holiday industry, could tolerate.

The farmers' report, containing other findings which have yet to be made public, is intended for the Government's working party on pollution, for later submission to the United Nations conference on the human environment.

The aluminium smelter, operated by Rio Tinto-Zinc, with a consortium of other companies, has also claimed the attention of the Anglesey farmers who are concerned at the quantity of fluoride being discharged into the air.

The farmers are particularly concerned about arrangements for the treatment of effluent. The discharge from the chimney of the Holyhead smelter, for example, was monitored by RTZ itself, said Mr G Lloyd Thomas, national spokesman of the Farmers' Union.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

US will not disclose conditions for removing surcharge

From HELLA PICK: Geneva, August 25

The United States is refusing to disclose conditions under which she will remove the import surcharge which has been under heavy attack at the council meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade called to discuss the matter.

The US delegation today implied that the decision to remove the surcharge would depend on the measures that other trading nations take in the economic and the monetary fields, to help to redress the American balance of payments.

Mr Nathaniel Samuels, Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, told the Council today that while the US had every intention of making the necessary domestic adjustments to her economy, he hoped other Governments would act as quickly as possible on the economic and monetary fronts.

He said he was unable to say when conditions would permit the removal of the restrictions. The United States would first need a clear view of what her partners were going to do.

Later Mr Samuels told journalists: "I don't have the slightest idea when the surcharge will be removed." He stressed that the US must first be assured "of a lasting improvement in its balance of payments."

He did "not accept for one moment" the argument, advanced by the UK, that the maintenance of the surcharge

might delay the readjustment of parties.

Herr Dahrendorf, the EEC Commissioner for External Trade, nevertheless stressed that no pressure had been put on the EEC to change its trading and agricultural policies before the surcharge was removed. The Community's trading policies have been heavily attacked by the United States.

However, Herr Dahrendorf said that if a change in these policies had been demanded, as part of the conditions for removing the surcharge, it would have been rejected outright.

Herr Dahrendorf also emphasised that the Community had no plan for escalating intra-trade problems through retaliation. However, he stressed that the EEC Council of Ministers to discuss whether specific measures should be taken to help industries most deeply affected by the surcharge. He did not envisage any steps to limit US investment in Europe.

Herr Dahrendorf clearly feels that the international trading community faces a major crisis whose dimensions are not clearly appreciated. At present, he said, the international community is mainly concerned with emergency actions to prepare the climate for long term solutions.

He clearly did not feel that the GATT discussions about the surcharge had done much more than focus on the developing crisis in international trade. The working group, which GATT is setting up, "cannot solve the trade problem."

There is no doubt that the GATT membership shares this feeling of helplessness. Nevertheless GATT has given itself just under a month to consider the American case for imposing the surcharge. After lengthy debate, which became even more prolonged through the demands of the less-developed countries to be exempt from the surcharge, it was decided that the working group must report back by September 20.

The group will also be concerned with the other measures, especially the export credit incentives, which President Nixon has proposed to Congress, to help to improve the US trading position. There is no doubt that his intentions in this area will also be condemned. However, there is also hope that Congress can be persuaded, possibly through the GATT working group, not to enact the President's proposals.

The working group on the leading trading nations and developing countries will be represented by the International Monetary Fund. Together they will have to decide whether the surcharge is appropriate.

Hard line
All the speeches here have made it clear that the GATT membership disapproved of the United States action, and wants the surcharge removed unconditionally, as quickly as possible.

The views of the less-developed countries were, if anything, even more critical than those of America's trading partners. It was urged that the American deficit was no fault of theirs.

The general feeling at the end of the Council meeting was that the theme in September will be shifting mainly to the monetary field, but that the discussions of the EEC Finance Ministers, of the Group of Ten, and of the International Monetary Fund itself, will be deeply affected by the existence, or otherwise, of the surcharge.

The consensus is that President Nixon must give way to the removal of the surcharge. He expects major moves by America's partners in Europe, or by Japan.

Japan has remained an enigma and her delegation here has given no indication of its Government's intentions over trade or revaluation.

Certainly a great deal in the trade and the monetary fields will depend on the newest moves in the game between Japan and the United States.

THE former Egyptian Vice-Premier, Ali Sabry, and 11 associates went on trial today for "the biggest political crime of this century."

But no sooner had the proceedings begun than they were adjourned, putting off for the time being what is widely regarded as a critical test for the programme of liberal reforms which President Sadat inaugurated with the overthrow of the men on trial.

The proceedings, so far, have been a mixture of the old and new. The old—the repressive side of the Nasserist system—is embodied in the nature of the court itself and the crimes on which it will pass judgment. It is a special "revolutionary court," and that is quite at odds with the spirit, if not the letter, of what Sadat had promised his people. It was a group of lawyers who, on the day after his coup d'état in May, were first to be publicly received by Sadat, and they repaid the privilege with enthusiastic acclamations.

It was widely hoped and expected that the old-style, undemocratically Egyptian judiciary, demeaned in Nasser's time by some of the men who now face trial, would come into its own again, but it is difficult to have much confidence in its independence at least two of the presiding judges.

Hasn Badawi, the chief judge, is president of the People's Assembly (Parliament). He has a legal background. He is a very religious man, having memorised the Koran by the age of 10, but he is perhaps freshest in the public mind for the sycophantic speech he made after Sadat's victory in May. He is very much a Sadat man.

One of his deputies, Muhammad al-Tamam, is a highly religious man, was for a long time an aide of Nasser. His impartiality can scarcely be enhanced by his intimate acquaintance with

many of the defendants. Mustafa Abu Eid, the "Socialist Prosecutor-General"—for such is his title—has a far distinguished himself chiefly by the vehemence of the charges he has brought against the defendants, who, in theory, face the death penalty for high treason.

Set against this, the new—the spirit of Sadat's reforms—does not amount to a great deal. It is evident something that they have not been tortured or otherwise intimidated. At least the prosecutor said that they had not—and that, he added, was in spite of the enormity of their crimes.

Twelve defendants were in the dock today. The Defence Minister, Muhammad Fawzi, is to face a military court. The other 11 defendants will be tried later.

Nene of the 12 looked very much the worse for wear. Each sat with a placid expression at his side and—with the obstinate exception of Shawari Guma, former Minister for the Interior, they chatted amiably with their guards. They fiddled

with beads, fussed about the ventilation, submitted gracefully to the flashing lights of the photographers, and shot occasional, forbidden gestures of recognition at people milling about outside the railings which enclosed them.

They looked more at ease than judges or prosecutors. When everyone rose at the judges' entry, Ali Sabry, lethargically indifferent, was the last to rise.

Asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, Shawari Guma dismissed the question with a contemptuous wave of his arms, and another defendant retorted: "A hundred per cent not guilty. Who do you think you are?"

There was no sense of men's lives at stake, and almost certainly they are not. It was a far from solemn occasion. It seemed for a moment—the spirit of Sadat's reforms—disruptively breaking through again—that the whole affair would degenerate into chaos.

One of the defence lawyers challenged the competence of

All Sabry behind bars

Sadat's policy on trial

From David Hirst: Cairo, August 25

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One of the defence lawyers challenged the competence of

the revolutionary court to sit in judgment at all, and when the Prosecutor-General retorted that there were two sorts of justice—one for political and another for civil crimes—his assembled colleagues hissed their disapproval. The president warned them that the price of such unseemly behaviour could be expulsion from the court. The lawyers fell silent, but it was as a result of their protest on another score.

A protest which was wholly predictable and—probably engineered—that the president adjourned the proceedings.

There has been an elaborate build-up for this trial. It was therefore very odd that only two days before it began the defence given the dossier on the case—and an incomplete one at that. Since this apparently runs to 5,000 or 6,000 pages, it is scarcely surprising that the defence pleaded for an adjournment. The president granted one until September 4, plus five days to put their case for the unconstitutionality of the revolutionary court.

In Dar-es-Salaam officials that Tanzania border had repulsed the Ugandan "invaders" early this morning, after the frontier was closed last month by President Amin. On August 25, the border had been quiet since it had closed at 1.15 a.m. "No enemy is now on Tanganyika," he added.

A Government spokesman said earlier that "Ugandans crossed the border opened fire after the soldiers were captured in a Tanzanian territory."

No casualty figures have been disclosed, but the officials strongly denied President Amin's claim that Chinese soldiers had been in the fighting.

Tanzania's President Nyerere, was said by one source to be continuing a visit to Tanzania with no plans to fly back to the country.

In Lagos, the Nigerian Minister of State, Major-General, appealed today to his countrymen to end their hostilities "in the name and in the interests of peoples."

General Gowon, who is home today after attending Congo-Kinshasa meetings in London, Africa, said that from his experience bitter Nigerian civil war not worth settling disputes fighting. — Reuter and

Call to h Profess
The Nigerian student of Ibadan University called its Ghanaian counterparts to stop Professor Craig, Principal of the city of Rhodesia, from the country.

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Amin visits border

Kampala, August 25
President Amin flew 25 miles south of here today to inspect the border area where his troops have been engaged in battles with Tanzanian troops in the past 36 hours.

Military sources said Ugandan army units were "well inside" Tanzanian territory, but there has been no official confirmation today of any fighting in the area.

President Amin claimed yesterday that a "Chico" colonel had been shot dead.

The body of the "Chico" colonel, an olive-skinned man in his mid-30s, was shown to newsmen at a morgue here today. He was a Tanzanian Army uniformed doctor said he could not identify the body. Witnesses said a man had been shot twice in the head and appeared to be broken legs.

Informed sources said Mutukunda prison was evacuated yesterday's fighting is apparent that some of the prisoners had taken advantage of the confusion to escape. On August 25, the Ugandan Cabinet was meeting late this afternoon after having spent most of the day in discussion.

It was said that a prisoner, a Ugandan, was given a "proffered" after the meeting, but sources in his said it was now more likely a communiqué would be late tonight or tomorrow.

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American unions ready to fight

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 25

The leaders of American labour are gearing for action against President Nixon's wage freeze. Their basic contention is that the President has no right unilaterally to invalidate contracts freely negotiated. Several hundred contracts were to have come into effect during the 90-day period for which Mr Nixon has ordered the freeze, and many contracts will expire.

Mr George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and Mr Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, which is not affiliated to the AFL-CIO, met today to determine what action they should take, in Congress and elsewhere.

Tomorrow the legal officers of the unions affiliated in the AFL-CIO will meet to discuss the legal action which could be taken.

The major union leaders claim they would have been ready to cooperate if the programme had applied similar restraint to everyone. But they claim it discriminates against labour in favour of businesses, and does not apply to interest rates or profits.

Mr Meany says that the freeze would prevent the railways with a \$25 million profit that should have gone to workers in higher wages already negotiated.

The executive council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks has voted to regard its contract with the railways null and void, freeing its members to strike, if a 5 per cent pay rise due on October 1 is not paid by November 13, the day after the freeze ends.

Mr Woodcock has made a similar threat. He said yesterday the auto workers might go to court as early as September

in an effort to compel the payment of deferred wage increases at two motor companies.

The atmosphere has not been improved by yesterday's statement by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr Maurice Stans. Speaking of the period following the freeze, he agreed with a questioner "that some type of control system after 90 days wage price freeze will have to be mandatory rather than voluntary."

Government spokesmen have been trying to play down the remark and the President's adviser on consumer affairs has contradicted Mr Stans. But the spokesman carries less weight than he does in the decisions of the Administration.

The White House spokesman in San Clemente, California, said no restraint might be necessary after November 12. This morning the Vice-President assured the American Society of Association Executives that "we are not going down the road to a permanently regimented economy."

However, few people believe that the President will permit the situation to return on November 12 to what it was before the freeze. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Connally, has said that this is "highly unlikely."

One major contract, due for renewal in October, is that of the East Coast and Gulf Coast dockers' unions. Negotiations appear on the rocks, primarily because of refusal to continue the arrangement by which the dockers have been guaranteed a minimum number of paid hours per year irrespective of how many hours work there is.

WALE (As BBC-1 except)—6.00 p.m. Wales Today, and Nationwide. 6.45-7.00 Reddip 10.50-10.55 Byd Y Bot. 11.47 Weather.

ENGLISH REGIONS (As BBC-1 except)—6.05-6.45 p.m. Nationwide: Look North, Midlands Today, South East, South West. 11.47 Regional News.

BBC-2
11.00 a.m. Play School.
7.00 p.m. Open University: Mathematics 28.
7.30 News.

8.00 Canvas: Monarch of the Glen by Sir Edwin Landseer.
8.15 Trial: Flat 51 by Lewis Greffer.
9.00 Gardeners' World with Percy Thewler.

9.30 Show of the Week: Ronnie Corbett and Ronnie Barker.
10.00 Beethoven's Master Class.
10.15 Beethoven's Master Class with professional cellists on three Beethoven sonatas.

10.45 Come, Come, Ye Saints: report on the Mormon Church.
11.35 News.
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Accord pleases Berlin

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, August 25
The West German Government and the Senate in West Berlin today expressed their approval of the draft agreement on Berlin concluded by the four Powers. Once the agreement has been signed—early next month—the way is now clear for opening negotiations between the two German States to give effect to the principle of unimpeded access to the city.

In Bonn the draft agreement was considered by a full meeting of the Cabinet, attended by the participants in the talks, the Mayor of West Berlin, Herr Schütz. A statement issued afterwards said that the interests of West Germany and of Berlin had been taken care of during the negotiations.

The Federal Government expected that—assuming the intra-German talks are satisfactory—the agreement would make a significant contribution towards relaxing tensions in Central Europe. The agreement of the four Ambassadors was an important step forward in this direction. It was an encouraging confirmation of West Germany's policy of peace and its aim of bringing about normal relations.

In West Berlin the Senate decided that the draft agreement was appropriate in every respect to the vital interests of the city. The Senate, it recalled, had put forward three demands during the negotiations: free access for West Berliners to East Berlin, recognition of the growing links between West Berlin and West Germany, and unimpeded traffic between West Berlin and West Germany. All three had been met.

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Amin visits Russians

President Amin, who has been in power since 1966, is expected to visit the Soviet Union next week. The visit is seen as a challenge to the West and a sign of Amin's growing isolation. Amin's regime has been accused of human rights abuses and economic mismanagement. The visit to the Soviet Union is expected to be a high-profile event, with Amin likely to meet with Soviet leaders and officials. The visit is also seen as a move to strengthen ties between the two countries, particularly in the area of trade and military cooperation.

Protest grows over Marcos's measures

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Manila, August 25

Manila settled into an uneasy but increasingly tense lull today. The bomb attack at an opposition Liberal Party meeting last weekend in which eight people died, and the further bomb-throwing and suspension of habeas corpus has produced a stunning impact which is only now giving way to organised protest.

Latest reports on the two Liberal Party Senators critically injured in the first attack are that they are "responding to treatment." Under the arrest without charge dispensation, the police have rounded up more than 30 suspects.

The most outspoken opposition to President Marcos and his Nationalist Party Government has come throughout from students. Today they began a coordinated national class boycott which they admitted had not been a complete success. The police and military have clearly scored an important psychological victory for the moment. It was extremely difficult to find any student at the University of the Philippines, Manila, prepared to say anything for fear of identification and arrest. "It is just like under the Japanese," said my cab-driver.

One dormitory president did say, however, that students believed the suspension of habeas corpus was unjustified. He added: "We will now wait and see what the Government does without making any comment on President Marcos's claim that there is a comprehensive plan of insurrection. In this country there is the official opposition and the real opposition and the aim of Marcos is to get rid of both."

One of those arrested in the first wave of detentions was a prominent television performer. The National Press Club issued a protest today saying: "The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is a severe blow to civil liberties involving the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and

Cholera outbreak denied

Madrid, August 25

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Tourism today denied reports of a new cholera outbreak in Spain. No fresh case had been reported by doctors since last month. He added that one man, over

60 years of age, died recently in Barcelona of heart failure after severe diarrhoea. But doctors said there was no cholera.

Some people had been sent to hospital in the city of Valencia because health authorities had called for the observation of all severe cases of diarrhoea.

Over the centuries the Wagogo people who live in Central Tanzania's arid Dodoma region have learned to dread the leap year. For every fourth year the vicious cycle of famine and drought which dictates their lives turns into a killer. Cattle and people have died in their thousands.

The semi-pastoral Wagogo, who number over 500,000, are very much individualists. Their lives are dictated by the battle to survive, by water, and by cattle. A family lucky enough to find a waterhole may try to hide it from its neighbours by building its mud and wood hut around the liquid gold. Others, less fortunate, trek up to 20 miles a day to fetch water. Their reward for the day's efforts may be as little as three gourds.

Throughout Tanzania green shirts for men and green dresses for women identify the wearers as members of the ruling Tanganyiko African National Union, or "Green Guards" as President Nyerere once described them. But in an area of the Dodoma region, green shirts and dresses are the badge of the blind. Thousands of people have lost their sight as a result of trachoma, a chronically contagious form of blindness, exacerbated by the dry conditions and flies. Water is important in checking the disease but at Dodoma even washing the face is a luxury.

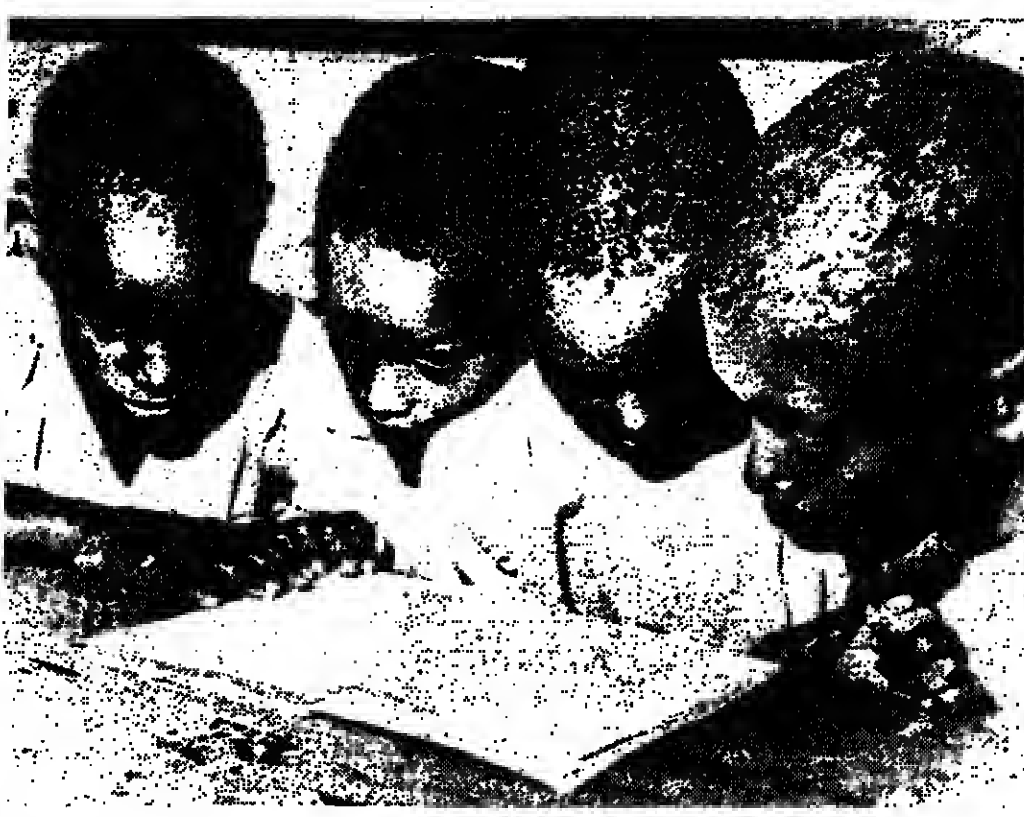
Eighteen months ago President Nyerere toured the region. He urged the Wagogo to move from their scattered homesteads into ujamaa villages, a homespun Tanzanian form of Socialist cooperative community.

Last year in two areas a few people responded. But suddenly in May this year the flood gates metaphorically opened and a massive human migration began. Both the Government and Tanu were caught unprepared. By mid-July over 200,000 Wagogo had registered to move.

By responding to the call to move into ujamaa villages they have very much put the personal prestige of President Nyerere and the country's rural policies on trial. Having registered, the Wagogo, as soon as the harvest was in, tore down their houses, salvaging what ever might be useful, gathered their few scanty possessions, and sat and waited for trucks to move them.

It was clear the Government faced an emergency. If it could not meet the Wagogo's demands it might never again be able to persuade them to go ujamaa, and news of the failure would spread. Every water-drilling rig in the country was diverted to the region, almost every water-bowser was called in, and tractors were pulled off State farms to clear the hush and plough the land. "God may fail the Wagogo this year but we cannot afford to," President Nyerere told me recently when

مكازم النحل



'Migration' put Nyerere's rural policies to test

I talked to him in one of the villages.

The President himself moved into one of the new villages called Chamwino early in July. Publicly about his month's stay focused on his making bricks eight hours a day to build a clinic, community centre, and houses for 34 blind and aged widows. But his main purpose was to study the problems.

Chamwino had been started last year when an ngoma (Swahili for dance) leader and his troupe built 10 houses. After that they toured the neighbourhood eulogising in song and dance the merits of ujamaa. Nightly at Chamwino, Nyerere sat with the village committee, which by then had elected the ngoma leader as its chairman, discussing problems and taking directives from them on the next day's work.

Now 725 families — the equivalent of 3,625 people — have moved to Chamwino. A 21-bed clinic with a maternity ward and health education centre has been opened. Two wells have been dug, one of which went down 700ft.

In the past few months 180 of these new villages have sprung up in the region. The average size is 50 to 60 families. Since May 75,000 people have moved and the target for mid-August was 100,000. The Government

has said that those who have not moved by then must remain where they are until next year.

Pre-planning in siting the villages has partially gone by the board because of the size of the migration. In some cases the Government must clear and plough the land because the people will not have time. Huge blocks are being cleared and within these each family will have a three-acre plot to grow their millet and sorghum.

Few risks are being taken this year. No new crops or methods will be introduced, and as is traditional, cattle dung rather than artificial fertilisers will be used. If something does go wrong with the crop, the Government does not intend that it should be blamed on new methods.

The Wagogo have no tradition of collectivisation which is the basis of Nyerere's Socialist philosophies. Their social values are complex and related to their cattle. To the Wagogo cattle are a mobile bank with the size of your deposit depending upon how many you have. Many are leaving their cattle behind to be looked after by their children while they test the ujamaa way. They had heard from opponents of the philosophy that it meant sharing cattle and wives.

The human migration has little to do with socialism. It is

materialistic and the Government is realistic enough to appreciate that it must prove the economics of ujamaa to the Wagogo ahead of the politics. Yet this is not without its dangers, for while the economic advantages may become visible within a year or so, the political ideal remains at least two decades away.

Dangers still abound. The Government still invests too little of its budget in rural development and the building of new international airports for tourists and a new Tanu headquarters, even if the latter is being done through contributions, are dubious priorities. The real priorities lie in moving the people who want to go, providing them with adequate water, improved agricultural methods, and above all good leadership. The collectivisation of poverty would be self-defeating.

Yet the massive migration of Dodoma, whatever its motivations, is one of the most exciting recent events in Africa, where the post-independence trend has been towards urban growth as national aggrandisement while 90 per cent of the population has continued to eke out a poverty-stricken village existence, much as they did in colonial times.

David Martin

Chief of Zulus calls for congress

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 25
THE LEADER of the Zulus, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, called today for a national convention of the leaders of the four ethnic groups in South Africa — African, White, Coloured, and Asian — to decide the country's political direction.

He said a national multi-racial convention should be the first priority. "We, as Africans, do not want the whites dictating to us," he said, "and I certainly do not want to dictate to the whites."

The call by Chief Buthelesi, who is chairman of the Zulu Territorial Authority (the apartheid institution created by the South African Government for Zulus), followed a call by another apartheid institution — the Coloured Persons Representative Council — for a national convention of Coloured people to confront the Government with the desires of the two million Coloured people of mixed descent.

These moves are significant. They reflect the way in which the 17 million non-whites in South Africa are beginning to use their apartheid political institutions as platforms from which to present demands to Mr Vorster's Government.

The visit to South Africa last week of President Banda of Malawi undoubtedly has given impetus to the demands voiced from the apartheid institutions.

The emphasis in the attacks against apartheid has been shifting rapidly in the past two or three years from outside the apartheid framework to within it. Similarly, Dr Banda's visit took place within the apartheid framework, but helped to undermine apartheid.

The effects of Dr Banda's visit will be felt for a long time. It has not only encouraged non-white leaders to increase demands, and encouraged more whites to accept multiracialism. It has set up tensions in Mr Vorster's ruling Nationalist Party. A leading pro-Government newspaper warned the Government yesterday to take the movement towards multiracialism more slowly, so that the whites "don't choke on it."

There's a lot to be said for owning four different cars.



A luxury car

Sunday Telegraph —

Courtney Edwards

"It is a luxury car as well as being one of the sturdiest and most versatile cross-country runners in the history of motoring."

Autosport — John Bolster

"One would not hesitate to use this vehicle for the smartest evening functions."

Observer — Gordon Wilkins

"I thought the seats outstandingly comfortable."



An estate car

Observer — Gordon Wilkins

"It must swiftly become the prestige vehicle for towing caravans, horse boxes and cabin cruisers and will be equally suitable for long, fast holiday trips with heavy luggage."

Practical Caravan

"Three people sitting on the rear seat would have more than enough space and it is not impossible to seat four. The rear seats fold down to give a fabulously large luggage deck and almost 60 cubic feet of loading area."



A cross-country car

Autosport — John Bolster

"By far the most impressive feature is the suspension. In spite of having beam axles at both ends, the Range Rover is entirely free from pitching and there is no sharp up and down movement."

Illustrated London News —

Stuart Marshall

"The springs and the self-levelling device annihilate ridges, hollows and rocky outcrops."



A performance car

Autocar

"Equally impressive is the acceleration, and the Range Rover gives a smart step-off in traffic, which belies its size and makes it often the quickest car away from the lights."

Motor Sport — William Boddy

"Its cornering is such that journey times and the enjoyment derived equal those of a good, normal fast car."

Range Rover. Four cars under one roof.



Rover



The Rover Company Limited, Solihull, Warwickshire.

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HOME NEWS

TUC told hard line on registration could cause split

By KEITH HARPER

A sharp warning has been given to the TUC that it could bring about a split in the trade union movement if it takes a hard line over registration under the Government's Industrial Relations Act.

The warning is in a memorandum released yesterday by the National Union of Bank Employees. The union thinks a "white-collar TUC" might be set up as a result of the special problems facing these unions if they decide to remain on the register.

Until now the bank employees' union, which has 100,000 members, has been a member of the TUC. But the union's executive committee has decided to leave the TUC and to set up a new union, the National Union of Bank Employees. The union's executive committee has decided to leave the TUC and to set up a new union, the National Union of Bank Employees. The union's executive committee has decided to leave the TUC and to set up a new union, the National Union of Bank Employees.

Plessey ticket to start

By JOHN KERR

At the Plessey visit to Russia, which is to be at the end of next week, to start picketing the factory today to prevent the materials to its parent.

Mr. John Taylor, the Chief Constable of Leicester and Rutland, yesterday supported the two Scotland Yard officers who called in a "Times" interview on Tuesday for tougher sentences for violent crime.

He said: "I am convinced that within the criminal fraternity there is a small, vicious hard core that is beyond redemption. In fairness to society, and police officers who have to keep the laws of that society, these people should be severely dealt with when they are convicted."

Mr. Taylor was shot at when he was a young policeman in Somerset.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, who is on holiday in Majorca, has studied the text of the interview. He has been told how it was arranged and that a press officer was present when it took place.

Mr. Christopher Searle, the teacher who published a book of his pupils' poems, has had his notice of dismissal suspended until September 3 to allow the school governors to file further evidence in his impending legal action.

Mr. Searle went yesterday with his lawyers, provided by the National Union of Teachers, to seek an injunction from a High Court judge to prevent the governors of the Sir John Cass Foundation and Red Cox school in Stepney, London, from implementing their dismissal notice on Tuesday.

While waiting for the case to come before Mr. Justice Ackner, the parties reached agreement over the suspension of the dismissal notice and adjournment of the hearing. The judge, sitting in private, agreed to this.

Mr. Searle has issued a writ against the Rev. Roderick Harold Gibbs, of Stepney and the Rev. Derek Harbord, of Aldgate, as representatives of the governors. He is seeking a declaration that his dismissal notice was invalid and a permanent injunction restraining the governors from acting upon it.

The new school term begins on September 9.

Children were ordered by police not to play in the streets yesterday after a dingo—Australian wild dog—escaped from a kennel at Leire, Leicestershire. A cat was killed and horses and pigs frightened.

Board denies 'exploiting' patients

By Dennis Barker

A HOSPITAL board yesterday denied that mentally sub-normal patients were being exploited by being used as nurses and domestic help.

St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham, had been described in a report as "one of the most overcrowded" hospitals visited by the Hospital Advisory Service. The service has looked at 300 hospitals since it was set up after the Ely Hospital affair.

Dr. A. A. Baker, director of the advisory service, and a team of government inspectors spent nine days studying conditions at St. Margaret's and its annex in Walsall, Staffordshire. Their report says there were hardly any ward orderlies or domestic staff, and claimed the hospital needed 135 extra full-time domestics.

The team suggested that

excessive dependence on patients' labour limited the chance of rehabilitation for many and probably diverted attention from the real needs of the more heavily handicapped.

Beds were only 18 inches apart and some patients had to take baths in near-arctic conditions.

But the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board said last night that it was a "wrong emphasis" to suggest that patients were necessarily being exploited.

"For patients to help in this way is part of their therapy. It helps them realise part of their potential, and they like it because it gives them a feeling of responsibility, rather than just sitting about in the wards."

If you really wanted to cut their working day, you would have to drive them away," a board spokesman said. "They don't work at the same intensity as outside staff. The impression of dark satanic mill is not justified."

He said that some of the information behind the complaints had been supplied by the hospital management itself, and steps had been taken to improve the situation before the Hospital Advisory Service began its inquiries.

"There is an existing domestic staff of 40 in the wards, and we would need another 100 to provide an optimum service giving a radically extended amenity," the board's spokesman said.

Until recently one of the major difficulties was recruit-

ing staff. Full employment meant that jobs worth £3,000 a year were not applied for.

"One must add to difficulties of recruitment the fact that the whole field of the mentally handicapped has tended to be under-financed. On top of this, the Birmingham region has been under-financed in relation to the rest of the country for years. We do eleven-tenths of the work for nine-tenths of the income, a point which is now recognised."

The report is to be sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services. The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday: "We do not comment on confidential reports of the Hospital Advisory Service."

But Mr. David Ennals, a

former Minister of Health and campaign director of the National Association for Mental Health, described the report as another reminder of the grim conditions which still existed in "so many" hospitals for the mentally handicapped.

There were clearly urgent problems at St. Margaret's, "but it is no good just castigating the hospital management committee and the regional hospital board. The plain fact is that until local authorities provide residential care for the mentally handicapped, the hospital wards will remain overcrowded."

There were 29,400 residential places for adults needed, and only 4,300 available. The association was now conducting a survey into local authority services. "It is urgent that we get action at a community level," said Mr. Ennals.

Use TV to calm Ulster, says Mayor
Dublin Heath invited to Belfast
raid on IRA

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Irish police raided the offices of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the official IRA, in Dublin yesterday and seized books and pamphlets. The raid is the headquarters of the Republican movement in Southern Ireland and houses the editorial offices of its newspaper, the "United Irishman."

Sinn Féin has been holding nightly protest meetings in Dublin against internment in Northern Ireland. It is also opposed to the Dublin Government's Forcible Entry Bill, which prohibits squatting and political sit-ins.

The raid could mark the start of an official clamp-down on the IRA, which is an illegal organisation.

BRUTALITY ALLEGED.—Seven detainees released from the Belfast prison ship Maidstone charged the authorities with brutality, general abuse, and threats. One said: "The warden seemed to delight in making us do silly things." Meanwhile, most of the men still on board the Maidstone are continuing their anti-internment hunger strike.

'NO' TO FAULKNER.—The appeal by the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, for talks with representatives of other parties was rejected by Opposition Stormont MPs yesterday. Social Democratic and Labour Party MPs said they were interested only in talks involving the Westminster Government. They also want the suspension of Stormont to be considered if and when such a meeting is held.

CALL FOR BAN.—Traders in the Irish border town of Dundalk meet today to discuss the move to ban sales of British goods until internment is abolished in Ulster.

TRADE UNION leaders in Northern Ireland plan to hold their emergency conference on the crisis on September 13. The conference, to be called "Peace, Employment, and Reconstruction," will also be attended by representatives of employers and of the established political parties. TUC observers will include Mr. Feather and Mr. Jones, leader of the transport workers.

Not AD 620

Dr. Barry Matthews, who led the Leeds University expedition to Labrador which discovered an ancient coastal settlement, said yesterday that it was strikingly similar to another group he discovered at Northern Ungava in Arctic Quebec and which was dated about AD 1350, not AD 620, as stated in the Guardian.

Mr. Heath was yesterday invited to go to Belfast to address the people of Northern Ireland on television from the City Hall. The Prime Minister, who said he would consider the offer, is thought unlikely to accept. British Prime Ministers have fought shy of going to Ulster since the days of Lloyd George.

The invitation was made yesterday by the Lord Mayor of Belfast, Alderman Joseph Cairns, and members of the council and the Chambers of Trade and Commerce, who were at Chequers for talks. Roman Catholic members of Belfast council had refused Alderman Cairns's invitation to join the delegation.

The delegation suggested ways in which security could be improved to protect life, property, and industry. They also gave the Prime Minister the multi-million pound cost of putting Belfast in order. Mr. Heath told them that many of their suggestions were already under review, and new ones would be considered.

The delegation said that Belfast should have a civil defence corps to protect property, and that the Army should have more foot patrols in the city. It also said that a curfew which was used last year, should be reintroduced. Some members said that martial law should take over from Stormont.

The Liberal Party yesterday outshone the Labour Party in its demand that Parliament should be recalled to discuss Ulster. Mr. John Pardo, Liberal MP for North Cornwall, suggested that Liberal and Labour MPs should return to Parliament with or without the consent of the Government and hold their own teach-in.

Mr. Pardo said the Liberal leaders agreed with the idea, and Mr. David Steel, the Liberal Whip, has written to Mr. Bob Mellish, the Labour Whip, with the suggestion.

In a speech to his constituents in a united Ireland, said: "Mr. Heath seems determined to imitate the worst features of both King Charles and Oliver Cromwell."

Mr. Eric Ogden, Labour MP for Liverpool West Derby, has asked Mr. Wilson, the Opposition leader, whether the Parliamentary Labour Party can meet in the precincts of Parliament to discuss Ulster.

Twenty-three Labour MPs have promised support for the Labour Committee Against Internment. The committee's campaign includes demands for the release or trial of those interned in Northern Ireland, and an independent inquiry by MPs and trade unionists into allegations of brutality.

A campaign of meetings and demonstrations will be launched in the next week or two. "We are trying to get the Parliamentary Labour Party to commit itself to supporting our demands," the committee's secretary, Mr. J. Grealley, said last night. "With all the holiday

problems, 23 MPs in a week is not bad going."

The MPs are Mr. W. Hamilton, PLP vice-chairman, Mr. Tom Driberg, Mr. Frank Allaun, and Miss Joan Lester, all members of the party national executive, Miss Bernadette Devlin, Mr. Sydney Bidwell, Mr. Richard Kelley, Mr. J. Dempsey, Mr. J. Sillars, Mr. Hugh Jenkins, Mr. E. J. Fletcher, Mr. Michael Mosher, Mr. William Griffiths, Mr. S. O. Davies, Mr. L. A. Pavitt, Mr. A. Latham, Mr. A. E. Stallard, Mr. William Hamling, Mr. Eric Heffer, Mr. R. T. Ellis, Mr. Geoffrey Rhodes, Mr. William Wilson, and Mr. Robert Edwards.



Robert Kennedy (21), of Coldstream, Berwickshire, yesterday became the Coldstream Guards' first local recruit to the regiment in the town from which it takes its name. He took the oath in front of the seventeenth-century house where General George Monck set up the first headquarters in 1650

Tough line backed

Mr. John Taylor, the Chief Constable of Leicester and Rutland, yesterday supported the two Scotland Yard officers who called in a "Times" interview on Tuesday for tougher sentences for violent crime.

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Sacked teacher gets reprieve

By our Education Correspondent

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Dingo escapes

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Electricity 'cut off by trick'

A mother yesterday claimed that two electricity board officials persuaded her nine-year-old daughter to let them into the house so they could cut off the power.

Mrs. Margaret Tourish left her daughter Karen while she went shopping. When she got back to her home in Alexandra Road, Sarat, near Watford, the power had been cut off and she found Karen "crying hysterically" at a neighbour's house.

Mrs. Tourish said the 25 bill had been paid four days earlier by Giro and she had a receipt. The Eastern Electricity Board said last night: "Our men went there in uniform clearly displaying a badge. I don't know what they said to the girl."

"We had sent notice in writing seven days earlier that we were going to disconnect the supply."

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Paddington Basin... disused for 20 years

Test case coming up on use of waterway

A TEST case is coming up which could prove whether the revival of interest in waterways goes really deep or not.

It involves Paddington Basin, London, which is surrounded by wharves and brick walls and has been disused for 20 years. It is scheduled by the Department of the Environment as a "remainder" waterway, which means that it need be maintained only to a standard necessary to prevent danger to public safety or health.

The basin has been prevented from becoming a menace to public safety in a way still beloved of many local authorities—it has simply been sealed off. Some London boroughs—including Islington and Camden—are opening up canal towpaths, but the "seal-it-off" approach lingers elsewhere.

Ten years ago, it became apparent that St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, a teaching hospital, needed an extension. At that time, no one cared about canals, or realised that they could be

used for leisure in overcrowded cities. So it was proposed to fill in the basin and use it as a car park for the hospital's extension.

The Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council has been considering the proposal for the past three years, and presented its report yesterday to the Department of the Environment. "We don't accept that all of Paddington Basin needs to be built over to make a

car park for a hospital," its chairman, General Sir Hugh Stockwell, said. "If the hospital were to be built so that part of it overlooked the basin, what could be nicer for the patients?"

The council, which suggests restoration costing between £3 million and £5 million for 20 remaining canals, would like to see the basin used as a mooring place for pleasure boats on the Grand Union Canal, which it joins.

"Not only would the sight of brightly painted boats

cheer the patients up, but they would cheer the staff up as well," Mrs. Tristram Gardner, chairman of the London Canals Consultative Committee, said.

It is getting increasingly difficult to get good staff for London hospitals and extra amenities could just sway the balance. The cause of Paddington Basin is not necessarily lost, Mr. John Humphries, chairman of the Inland Waterways Association, said. He thought the case for restoration of waterways was "three quarters of the way home."

The Government was opposed to making up any more deficits, but local authorities were much more aware of the potential of waterways in their areas than they were five years ago.

With the influence of the Department of the Environment, this could mean the council's report will be pleasantly overruled by events. Birmingham is making progress in restoring its canals, proving "extraordinary local authority blinkers" are not totally impenetrable.

Four are saved from raft

COLOUR photographs of stained glass windows at Canterbury Cathedral are to be reproduced on this year's Christmas stamps. They are to be reproduced on the 13p, 9p, and 7p, and go on sale on October 13, several weeks earlier than usual. The stamps were designed by Graham Clarke, Collette Clements, and Edward Hughes, who teach art in the Maidstone, Kent area. They show three panels of a window in the North Choir Aisle at the cathedral, each depicting a nativity scene. A pictorial showing doves, goes on sale the same day. It has been designed by Julian Gibb, from Glasgow, a freelance designer.

Salvage dive in loch

Divers are to descend into Loch Long, Argyll, to see if four extension legs to the oil rig Ocean Tide can be salvaged. The legs, each 40ft long and weighing 80 tons, slipped off a barge on Tuesday night and sank in about 30 fathoms.

Three fined £65 for leaving dog in boot

A couple and their son who admitted that their collie dog was shut in the boot of their car for more than five hours were fined a total of £65 in Liskeard, Cornwall, yesterday. Mrs. Mary Vennings, of Polveith Farm, who was said to have accepted the main responsibility, was fined £25. Her husband, John Tamblin Vennings, and son, Ashley John Vennings, both of the same

address, were fined £20 each. All admitted carrying a dog in such a manner as to cause it suffering. Chief Inspector Ian Wright, prosecuting, said that on July 3, John Vennings put the dog in the boot and drove to a field. Mrs. Vennings later collected the car for cleaning so that their son could attend a wedding at Looe in the afternoon. Mrs. Vennings said she forgot her husband had told her the dog was in the boot.

Minister hints at joint rescue operation for Clyde shipyards

By JOHN KERR

The talks today in London between Mr. Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, and Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, on a rescue operation for Upper Clyde shipbuilders were foreshadowed yesterday by further indications of change of Government policy on the yards.

Mr. Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland, in his first statement the UCS affair since Parliament went into recess, said Mr. Kelly's bid to take over the four UCS yards could be complementary to a Government proposal for a new company to run the Govan and Linthouse yards. He said he knew no details of Mr. Kelly's proposal and was far from specific in commenting on the possibilities.

But he seemed to be suggesting that there could be a case for some form of combined operation between an individual purchaser, such as Mr. Kelly, and the Government. Mr. Campbell raised the issue of UCS when speaking at the opening of an extension to the factory of Microwave and Electronic Systems Limited at Newbridge, near Edinburgh. Following the example of Sir John Eden and Mr. Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, last week, he stressed that there need not necessarily be any yard closures.

He said: "It is now clear and this was confirmed by the group of advisers—that UCS in its present form could not continue. But this has never meant that any of the yards need inevitably be closed."

The Government's proposals and hopes were that all would continue to provide employment in different ways. The liquidator, again only last week, confirmed that this is how he too sees the position.

Mr. Campbell said he had stated in the House of Commons that there was nothing to prevent a successful disposal by the liquidator of the company's assets, provided there was confidence.

The Government was prepared to help in appropriate conditions—essentially that the resulting enterprises would be viable and sound.

Reporters later pressed Mr. Campbell to clarify the apparent confusion between the Government's declared intention to set up a company for Govan and Linthouse and its readiness to discuss Mr. Kelly's proposal for taking over all four yards in the UCS group.

He said he thought both options were open, and perhaps there might even be other schemes. But the Government could not just wait and do nothing. It could not risk continuing arrangements for the Govan-Linthouse scheme that had been recommended by the "Four Wise Men" unless there was some clear and definite alternative which was going to provide a better solution.

There were, he said, 1,000 to 1,500 jobs available in the Scottish shipyards. The Govan and Linthouse yards were in a position to take on a new company. The Govan and Linthouse yards were in a position to take on a new company. The Govan and Linthouse yards were in a position to take on a new company.

Macdonald and Pauling pleaded guilty to and Williamson was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of duty on cigarettes at Heathrow Airport, London.

Mr. Robin Auld, prosecuting, said that losses of cigarettes were large and regular. Duty marked man.

Double clash by Labour

By our POLITICAL STAFF

The rift between members of the Shadow Cabinet over the EEC will deepen next month. Some will be holding meetings on the same days, wounding Labour supporters with opposing points of view.

The Labour Committee for Europe published its list of speakers yesterday, and Mr. Harold Lever, the party's spokesman on Europe, is commending the EEC in Bristol on September 21. Mr. James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, will then be in Portsmouth to put the case against it.

Mr. Lever will also clash with Mrs. Barbara Castle, the Shadow Secretary for Employment, while he is in Liverpool on September 18 and she is a new miles away in Flint, rallying the anti-Market forces.

Mrs. Castle will combine with a fellow anti-Marketeer, Mr. Fred Pearce, the Shadow Leader of the House, who is in Oxford on September 11 and he is in Neath to drown the pro-Market sentiments of Mr. Michael Stewart, Labour's former Foreign Secretary, who will speak in Middles-

brough later in the day. Generally, pro-Market forces favour evening and "anti" the a noon.

Mr. Fred Mulley, Labour pro-Market Shadow Minister of Transport, will speak in Wigan while Mr. Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, a late convert to the Market cause, will be in Norwich.

No one, however, is speaking for the anti-Market side before Mr. Harold Wilson's "anti" campaign on October 18 in Central Westminster.

A spokesman for the Market forces said that the sides had not compared before issuing their programmes, which had depended on the availability of the participants' other commitments.

Two gaoled for duty fraud

Names of non-existent air passengers were written on Customs forms at a duty-free shop to cover up large amounts of goods passed on which duty would have been paid, the prosecution said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

David Malcolm Fraser Macdonald (29), of Courtfield Road, Harrow, assistant manager at Hill London Shops Ltd., was given a suspended sentence of 12 months; John Edward Pauling (23), of Chisney Hill, Bishop's Stortford, assistant manager, was gaoled for 12 months; and John Williamson (33), manager and area manager of Crown Road, Epsom, Court, London, was gaoled for two years.

Macdonald and Pauling pleaded guilty to and Williamson was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of duty on cigarettes at Heathrow Airport, London.

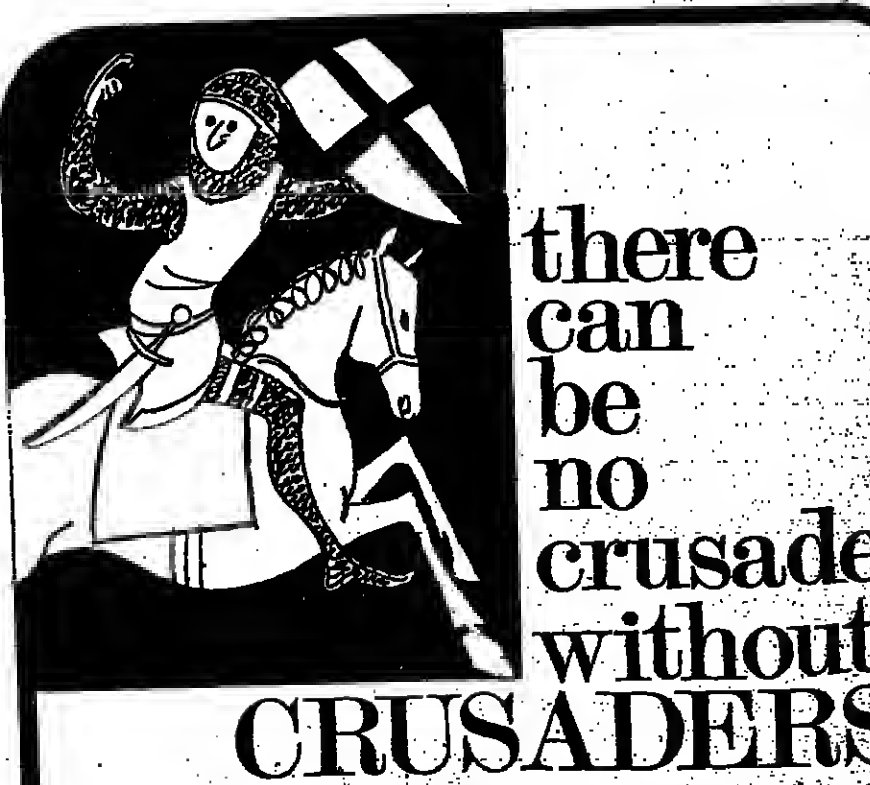
Mr. Robin Auld, prosecuting, said that losses of cigarettes were large and regular. Duty marked man.

would have been charged. To cover the losses, accused forged lists showing amounts of goods passed on which duty would have been paid, the prosecution said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

A Customs and Excise Mr. Richard Lawrence, said the amount of duty involved was between £5,772 and £6,772.

Mr. Michael Harvey, a director, when it came to notice in the early 1960s, did not have time to go to the Customs and Excise. They tried to cover themselves. No doubt many factors influenced Pauling's decision to what everyone else was doing.

Mr. Victor Durand, defending Macdonald, said on first going to the duty-free shop, he found himself obliged to do what was going on. He had complained to the Customs and Excise, but he would have been charged.



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Minister keeps the whip hand on school building

LOCAL authorities may be given freedom to determine their own school building programme, but would still have to observe a "gentleman's agreement" to the priorities of the Government, according to a report from the Commons Education Committee.

The second report from the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Edward Hudson, is based on material collected from civil servants and local authority spokesmen by the education and arts subcommittee under the chairmanship of Mr Neil Martin. It points to an absorbing picture of a service whose costs are steadily increasing, and where Government control and local authority and university autonomy co-exist uneasily. The survey by Mr Hudson, a senior civil servant in the Department of Education, is the question about local control of building programmes, which is now being tried, but for 1974-5 by five local authorities—shows the kind of gobbledygook that can result: an authority will not have to refer so much to the department of education for approval, it will be unable to spend money on a nursery or comprehensive schools while the renewal of primary schools is a ministerial priority.

Among the significant pieces of information leaked out by the MPs are the following: Overall spending: Local authorities are responsible for about 85 per cent educational spending, either raised on the rates or received as part of a central Government's contribution, though the rate support grant.

But the Association of Municipal Corporations gave the examples of discretionary awards and the provision of teaching materials, books, and equipment as the two main areas in which they could genuinely exercise their discretion. The County Councils' Association estimated that "something like 50 per cent of the expenditure on education is completely outside the discretion of local government."

The Department of Education, in its memorandum to the subcommittee on programme budgeting, suggested that three quarters of educational spending was "effectively predetermined by the basic demographic factors of existing numbers and expected population growth and population movement, leaving only a quarter attributable to improvements of all kinds, the most important of which is the expected increase in the proportions choosing to remain within the educational system after the age of compulsory schooling."

The main theme of the evidence from the local authority bodies was the need for closer relations with the central Government to avoid clashes of priority and situations in which a Government department could be simultaneously urging expansion of services and financial restraint. Authorities would like freedom over school building, but the department of Education gave a warning that without a convention and "gentleman's agreement" the Government would lose control of priorities in the building programme.

The Association of Education Committees once more asked for a return to a percentage grant system for central support for education; the other local authority bodies opposed it; and the department suggested that fears over its disappearance in 1988 were not borne out.

Programme budgeting: The US system of relating costs to objectives. The Department of Education conceded that criteria for the output of education would be slow and laborious to work out, and its efforts at programme budgeting so far were limited to a rearrangement of inputs rather than an attempt to measure final objectives.

The reactions of the local authority witnesses indicated, however, that they found it difficult to think of output budgeting as having a serious contribution to make in the educational field in the absence of a valid means of quantifying the long-term benefits of education to the community, the report states.

Certain authorities were beginning to develop programme budgeting, but "the views which the subcommittee heard from local authorities on this subject were distinctly sceptical."

MPs have been inquiring into how much real freedom councils have to spend money on education in the way they feel is right. RICHARD BOURNE reports

The department was hopeful of finding suitable measures for "intermediate output," such as numbers in various levels of education, but Mr Hudson told the MPs that to assign values to outputs "is both very difficult and cannot possibly be free from controversy."

To take an obvious sort of example, you have to be able to compare the provision of two years' nursery education for a three-year-old child with the provision of two years' postgraduate study for somebody reading for a PhD.

Higher education. Both the AMC and CCA said they would not wish to abandon their responsibility for higher education in polytechnics, colleges of education, and so on. But the national element in these institutions has led to pooling arrangements by local authorities, and "pooled expenditure tends in practice to be inflationary, as local authorities are not directly accountable for their own particular share."

The associations are discussing with the Department the setting up of a Local Authority Higher Education Committee to advise both the Government and local authorities. The Inner London Education Authority and the Welsh Joint Education Committee have already set up a joint committee.

The Association of Education Committees, in its evidence, proposed regional planning councils to coordinate all sections of higher education in population areas covering 500,000 to 1.5 million people, and it argued that all institutions, including universities,

should serve regional needs in order to save money on accommodation.

But Sir William Alexander, secretary of the AEC, said that the idea, although it had been published about three years ago, had not been discussed with the Department or the universities.

The University Grants Committee agreed it would be desirable for universities to take more students from their neighbourhood without accepting that they should serve regional needs alone.

Mr R. Toomey, for the Department, said: "What criteria the Government will apply when it judges the scale of development in the university sector, I simply cannot say at this stage."

Mr L. R. Fletcher, of the UGC, said he thought the Department's planning projection of 320,000 students in universities in 1977 was reasonable. He commented: "It was, admittedly, a conservative figure, but we thought that for a planning figure it was right to be conservative."

Mr Toomey was asked whether it might not be cheaper to merge university and other institutions. He replied: "This given our present system of financing and administration, is simply not feasible at the present time, given that universities are autonomous and independent and that non-university institutions are maintained by local education authorities."

"You would have to have an entirely different system, and quite radical changes, before you could achieve that," he felt the scope for sharing facilities between different

sorts of institution was rather limited. The Commons subcommittee was so interested by its findings in the field of further and higher education that it decided to conduct its next inquiry into this area alone, starting first with the local authority zone, with the universities to follow, and no prior commitment to the current "binary" system of financing.

Educational research. The Department estimated that public spending here currently amounts to about £2.75 millions a year, with something like £750,000 extra being spent by private foundations.

"The subcommittee suggested that the figure of £2.75 millions represented a very tiny proportion of educational expenditure as a whole (£2,653 millions in this financial year)," adds the report.

Mr J. D. Brierley, for the Department, told the MPs: "I do not think that we would attach any particular significance to the comparison between the amount that is going on at the moment and the total volume of educational expenditure. The great difficulty is to find projects of sufficient merit with a suitable aim, suitably organised and planned, and to be conducted by people of sufficient standing to give confidence that the thing will be carried out really well."

Certainly our own experience has been that one can lay out a good deal of money from time to time on projects which do not really come to much at the end of the day."

House of Commons Paper 545. Stationery Office, £2.05.

Birds are blown

By our Correspondent

A NORTH-EAST wind has brought comfort for thousands of northern pigeon fanciers. More than 15,000 birds are estimated to have failed to return to their loft five days after being liberated in a series of Saturday races from the South of England, their homing instinct blown away by the wind.

Together with earlier losses from a cross-Channel race in June, when 12,000 birds were lost, it has been the worst season for pigeon fanciers in memory.

A leading fancier, Mr Fred Price of Emscote, the president of the West Lancashire Two Bird Club, said yesterday: "I have been in pigeons for 52 years and I don't remember a more disastrous season."

"From Wolverhampton southwards there has been a thick atmosphere with a north-easterly wind. It seems to have affected their homing instincts," Mr Price, who won his local club's 148 mile race from Bristol has so far got back only 12 of his 25 birds, less than 30 per cent of all the birds involved in the race have returned. Of the 197 entered by the Parbold Homing Society, only 30 are back in their lofts.

Some Scottish fanciers have even more depressing tales to tell, but it is an ill wind that blows no one any good. For birds racing from north to south, the north-easterly provided an excellent wind.

Staple hit football player

Two teenage football supporters who slipped in places at players from elastic bands could have blinded a goalkeeper for life, a magistrate said yesterday.

A staple hit the Newcastle goalkeeper in Tottenham Hotspur's match against Newcastle at White Hart Lane on Wednesday. Tottenham Juveniles Court was told. One of the youths told police they had taken 542 staples and 17 bands to the game "just for a giggle."

The chairman of magistrates, Lady Macleod, told them: "It was a vicious thing to do. If you had hit the goalkeeper in the eye, he could have been blinded for life. The bench is horrified at this offence."

The youths were remanded in custody for three weeks for medical reports.

Roosevelt issues writ for libel

Mr James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late US President, is claiming damages in the High Court in London.

Mr Roosevelt, aged 63, who lives in Geneva, has issued a writ against Times Newspapers Ltd, alleging he was libelled in the "Sunday Times," and another against the "Sunday Telegraph." The articles complained of referred to the financial group, Investors Overseas Services.

That was 002

The British-built Concorde 002 carried out another test flight yesterday at more than twice the speed of sound—1,300 miles an hour—over the Bay of Biscay. It flew at supersonic speeds at 80,000ft. for more than an hour.

Vital choice for churches

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The gruelling diplomatic procedure of choosing the next general secretary of the World Council of Churches, which now holds together 300 million believers, enters an important stage next month.

Dr José Miguez-Benine, of Argentina, the astute chairman of a nomination committee of 12, will make a progress report to a session of the WCC's executive committee meeting in Sophia, Bulgaria, between September 5 and 9.

He will probably set out how his international committee, as ecumenical as any group could be, intends to make its choice of a successor to Dr Eugene Carson Blake, the American Presbyterian, in time for the supreme central committee's meeting in Holland in August, 1972. They have been asked to produce only one name.

He could report that soundings have already been made throughout many of the world council's 252 member-churches, experienced ecumenical dignitaries, and among the present staff in Geneva.

As yet, there is no short list, but a discreet questionnaire is

now on its confidential ecclesiastical course among such diverse bodies as Russian Orthodox, Swedish Lutherans, Chilean Pentecostals, and British Baptists.

The nature and status of this ecumenical desk in Geneva has changed greatly since Dr W. Visser 't Hooft, the remarkable Dutch churchman, became the WCC's first administrator in 1948. He worked with a small staff in makeshift chalets only a tram ride from the heart of the old city.

Today, the World Council's splendid headquarters, which cost £1 million, facing Mont

Blanc, is the hub of the non-Roman slice of Christendom. The many visitors have included the Pope.

Again, the WCC has moved in 23 years from an almost exclusive Protestant membership to a comprehensive ecumenical one. Churchmen from Constantinople, Moscow, and Athens have taken Orthodoxy to Calvin's city.

The predominance of the European and North American churches in the World Council's affairs has also been greatly lessened by the arrival of churches from Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Dr Blake succeeded Dr Visser 't Hooft in 1968. Originally, the Rev Patrick C. Rodger, a Scottish Episcopalian, who was then executive secretary of the World Council's commission on faith and order, had been nominated. He is understood to have withdrawn after an unhappy hiatus. Mr Rodger is now Bishop of Manchester.

The World Council's third general secretary could come from the "third world"—the developing countries—though this is far from certain. The central committee has in fact told the nominations committee to feel free to look in Europe and North America.

However, two men bound to be considered are M. M. Thomas, an Indian layman, and the Rev Philip Potter, a West Indian. Both know the ecumenical scene well.

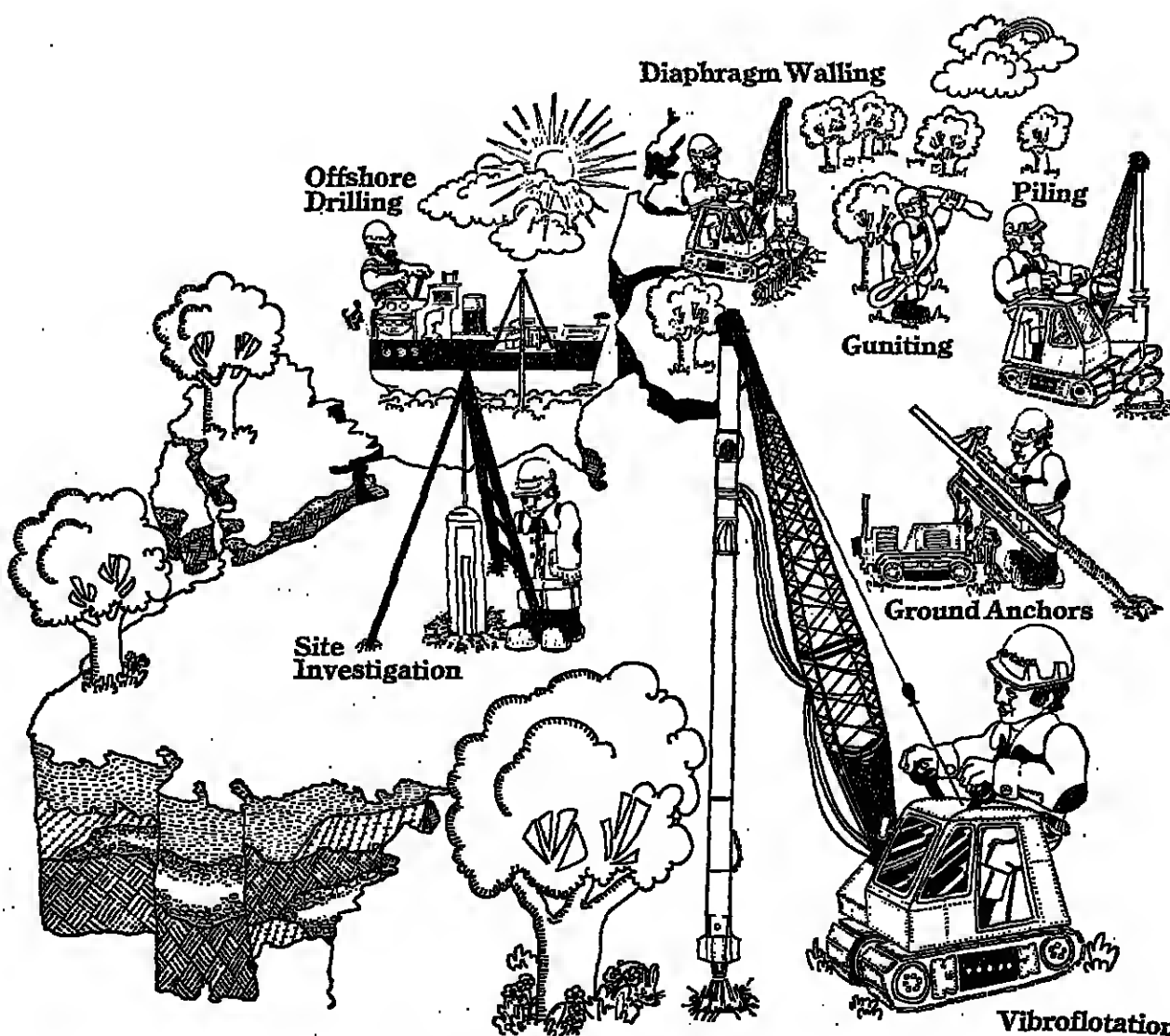
Mr Thomas is presently the chairman of the central committee. He is a member of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar in South-west India. Mr Potter, a Methodist, is director of the World Council's division of world mission and evangelism.

MP goes to Bengal

Mr Peter Shore, MP for Stepney, Dr Trevor Huddleston, the Bishop of Stepney, and Mr Donald Chiswick, Minister of War on Want, left London yesterday to investigate the problem of refugees in Bengal. Mr Shore said: "We are going to look at all aspects of

the situation, and I shall be taking a particularly close look at the underlying political problem."

Dr Huddleston said his diocese had a large number of Pakistanis and he was glad to get the chance to study the situation at first hand.



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EEC 'would help regional growth'

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Merseyside and other development areas stood to gain by British membership of the Common Market, the Leader of the House of Commons, Mr William Whitelaw, said in Liverpool last night.

Mr Whitelaw, MP for Penrith and the Border, said he would regard it as a most worrying development if, as some had suggested, British entry would deny the opportunity to continue with the regional policies pursued by governments of both parties in post-war years.

First, the Treaty of Rome had a clause which declared the members "strong will" to reduce the difference in prosperity between the various regions of their countries.

They were all quite clearly committed to regional policies security and more jobs than the Community recognised they had before.

Secondly, individual members' countries had always remained free to adopt a wide range of different measures depending on their particular problems. "Certainly, discussions are now going on in the Community about a common regional policy."

Thirdly, he said, special regional aid would only help the ground of a successful and expanding economy.

He brought to the Six better living standards, better social conditions, and more jobs than the Community recognised they had before.

Fourthly, the branch issued its writ only on Friday and the NEC was raising legal points, one involving the status of the union. Certain evidence was also in dispute.

Mr Rankin said the defendants could have their evidence ready in a week.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

Coggan
says
debate
'insular'

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE CHURCH of England has been exposed to the charge of failing to give a lead in urgent ecclesiastical matters, the Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan, said yesterday in a comment on the Anglican Methodist unity debate at last month's General Synod.

He said that speakers had shown "a lack of a sense of urgency" and that the debate had been "marked by insularity".

Writing in the *Yorkshire Post*, Dr Coggan went on: "Had an outsider listened to the debate he might have been pardoned if he had thought that the speakers were objecting to the fact that the church was not a united church rather than to the fact that the church was not a united church."

During the debate no reference had been made to the meeting of the Anglican Consultative Council, held a few months previously in Limuru, Kenya, which resolved that the Anglican Methodist unity was "theologically adequate".

Warning of doom
for shipyards

By KEITH HARPER

A grave warning that the whole shipbuilding industry could be engulfed by the same kind of trouble which has brought Upper Clyde Shipbuilders to its knees was issued yesterday by the Commission on Industrial Relations.

It was specifically made by Mr Leslie Blakeman, one of the CIR's chief commissioners, after the publication of its report on the shipbuilding industry.

The report roundly criticises the unions for failing to act together on fundamental issues of industrial relations, such as wages and working practices, and management for being hidebound.

Mr Blakeman said that the failure of industrial relations to deal with the problems of the shipbuilding industry could lead to a similar situation to that which has already befallen the steel industry.

The report was immediately welcomed by the Government as a signpost towards improving industrial relations in the yards. Neither management nor the unions, however, will be in a hurry to implement any of the proposals.

Management reaction has already been lukewarm, and Mr Danny McGarvey, leader of the shipbuilders' union, the largest building union — immediately

ruled out any talks. This is because the CIR will become very much an instrument of the Government under the Industrial Relations Act, and the CIR does not intend to cooperate with it now it has been given "legal teeth".

Mr Paul Bryan, Junior Minister at the Department of Employment, said both sides should urgently consider the report. The CIR, too, is ready to discuss it with management and unions.

It, as seems likely, it falls on fellow ground, the Government may try on its own initiative to call discussions at national level.

The report is the most important produced by the CIR in more than two years of existence. It is the first industry-wide study by the commission and it makes many telling and indisputable observations.

It finds that shipbuilding still faces severe difficulties in spite of the Geddes report in 1966. "Time lost through disputes is high and increasing. The days lost for each man in shipbuilding and repairing have been running at five times the average for all employment."

On top of the current financial problems at yards such as Swan Hunter and Harland and Woolf,

Strikes
already
up on
1970

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

More working days were lost through strikes in the first months of 1971 than for the whole of 1970 — the worst since the General Strike.

The figures up to the end of July, published today by the Department of Employment, amounted to 11,247,000, a year's total was 10,970,000.

A high figure was inevitable because of the long Ford postal stoppages in the winter and early spring. But the total is even higher. The Government's figures are only to strikes concerned with terms and conditions of employment and do not include political ones against the Industrial Relations Bill, which is estimated to have cost at least another three million working days.

The figures show a continuing pattern of fewer strikes in the first seven months of 1971 than in the same period of 1970. This has dropped to 1,864.

Since the winter, the number of disputes has fallen to 26,804,000, compared with just over 28 million in 1970. It feels that the striking increase will be a number of women — more, it work by 1986.

The department announces today its own estimates of increases in working population from 1966 to 1986. Within 15 years, the Government is predicting that the working population will be 26,804,000, compared with just over 28 million in 1970. It feels that the striking increase will be a number of women — more, it work by 1986.

AOLPHI (1936 7511). Ever. 7.30.

MUSICALS (1936 7511). Ever. 7.30.

SHOW BOAT

with the Imperial Songs of KERN & HANMERSTEIN

ALDOVICH (1936 6404)

A MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM

Tonight 7.30, 9.15, 11.15. Harold

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JEANETTA COCHRANE. 243 7040.

NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE

in Peter Toller's "The Shadow of the Cross"

GOOD LADS AT HEART

Evenings 7.30, 9.15, 11.15. Wed. 7.30, 9.15, 11.15.

KING'S HEAD. Ipswich. 01-226 1916.

Overhead by Peter Harrison. Lunch

today. 1.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.

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ROYALTY (1936 8004). Mdr. Th. Th.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Estelle Parsons • White weddings • Americans disenchanted

Getting uptight about white

by Mary Stott

"WILL you marry me?" asked the upstanding young chap of seven. "Yes, I think so," replied the beautiful blonde of six. "Shall we have a wedding?" and off they went to raid their mothers' wardrobes and parade round the garden arm in arm. "Uh huh," I thought to myself. "It's started." Yet even that didn't prevent me from saying later to the little girl as we passed a church with white-ribboned cars drawing up, "Look dear, a wedding."

No wonder girls get this fixation on the white wedding as the sum and apex of a woman's life experience. We are all in it together. "Oo, look, isn't she lovely?" But what, honestly, has it to do with modern marriage? There is a false, bemusing romanticism about those daydreams of the procession to the altar with veil fluttering, train flowing, choirboys singing, church bells pealing, that seems to cloud the wits of the most intelligent girls.

Do they ever think of the symbolism of the virginal white, the ring, and the name change? They all, quite obviously, imply submission. Surely only long and powerful conditioning could have made the bride at the last wedding I attended, promise to obey? She is the child of an admirable "partnership" marriage. Current thoughts on equality and women's role must have been discussed over and over in her home and among her friends. What strange double-think enabled her to deny her status as a fully adult human being and swear to subject her will to another, right or wrong?

Few people still believe that it is only virgins who wear white on their wedding day, but why do girls who have been happily living with the boyfriend for months, or even a year or two, still want to dress up in white with floral decorations, and attend a church as a sort of stage set for a triumphal festivity? To please Mum and deceive the family? I don't believe it. It is because we can't get it out of our silly heads that the grand wedding, costing Father far more than the poor chap can afford, and tending to produce nervous prostration in Mother, is a girl's highest achievement and the loveliest day of her life.

It is time that people like me who believe both in marriage and in the liberation of women analysed our attitudes a bit more sharply, and questioned our own responsibility for the great romantic wedding myth. Jacky Gillett, novelist, broadcaster, television reporter, has given an admirable lead for discussion among the young in "For Better or Worse," one of Penguin Education's topic books, published today. These topic books are intended for students in schools and colleges of further education, and this sort of exploration of marriage today is just the kind of thing that is needed. It is a clever compilation of quotations and pictures on the theme "What is marriage for?" with linking comments and questions and thought-provoking captions. For instance, after two or three pages of wedding photographs there is a picture of hostesses in a Japanese teahouse wearing wedding gowns and veils. The caption asks "To excite the men, or to make them feel respectable?"

What's in a white dress when there is so much hard thinking to be done about marriage itself? Marianne Faithfull is quoted as saying "I want to keep myself free for something great to happen. That's the trouble with getting married. The waiting is over, there is nothing to look forward to. No wonder it's so disillusioning. Dr David Cooper is quoted as calling the bourgeois family unit "the ultimate and most lethal gas chamber in our society." Miss Gillett could have quoted, but doesn't, the appalling number of young and even middle aged mothers who find themselves queuing desperately before unsympathetic counter clerks at the Ministry of Social Security when the hero of that blissful wedding day has walked out and left them penniless.

If I seem to be implying that (a) people shouldn't get married in church or (b) shouldn't rejoice with their friends when they start their married life together or (c) that lifelong marriage is either impossible or undesirable, I have given an entirely wrong impression, for I think marriage a Good Thing. I think the Church of England marriage service puts into incomparable language its basic purpose, apart from the safe framework it provides for the bearing of children: "It was ordained for the mutual society, help and comfort that one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and in adversity."

The conventional white wedding obviously doesn't symbolise what we, in the 1970s mean by mutual society, help, and comfort. Few people take it as seriously as they used to, but if not why engage in an outdated charade at such a solemn moment of one's life?



Picture of Estelle Parsons by Peter Johns

Parsons' tale

Tom Hutchinson meets an Academy Award winner who doesn't want to work at all

three hours of interview with a Chicago journalist and never said a word. "The journalist told me that she tried all ways to get him to talk, but failed. She got angry, she got drunk and then she got out. Actors in America treat journalists very badly, perhaps because they're frightened of the way they will come out in print. I don't suppose you can blame them. I mean have you seen the 'New York Times' lately? It's very depressing."

Miss Parsons did not look depressed, but said that she was tired, having been mountain climbing in the French Alps before her visit to London. She is in her early forties and she wondered if the exertion had been too much.

She had been to see Pinter's "Old Times" and stayed awake for that ("I

say, do you think he's mellowing or maturing or something?"), but had fallen asleep during "Danton's Death": she was not going to say whether or not this was a comment on the play.

Unlike some actresses Miss Parsons does not see the stage as a vehicle for an ego-trip and she likes working in groups. "Probably, because I'm a very lone person inside and this is one way of having instant relationships." She is divorced and has twin daughters, aged 16, who do not want to go into the theatre, a fact which pleases her. She repeated her statement that actors are a peculiar breed and added warningly, "You can get so many complicated neuroses in this business if you're not careful."

Born in Marblehead, Massachusetts — Father was a lawyer, grandfather

was a lawyer, and so on back down the line — she first achieved real recognition by being America's first woman political commentator. This was on television in the "Today" programme and she did that for five years.

"People were awed and used to ask me how on earth I'd landed the job, what strings I'd pulled. But, really, I'd just fallen into it by accident. I think that having a degree in political science helped. I suppose I should have quit and gone on to the stage proper, but it was all very interesting and the money was marvellous. They paid me thousands a week."

That chore, though, gave her a certain acidity about politics. "People seem so rotten in that world. All that glad-handing and the desperate

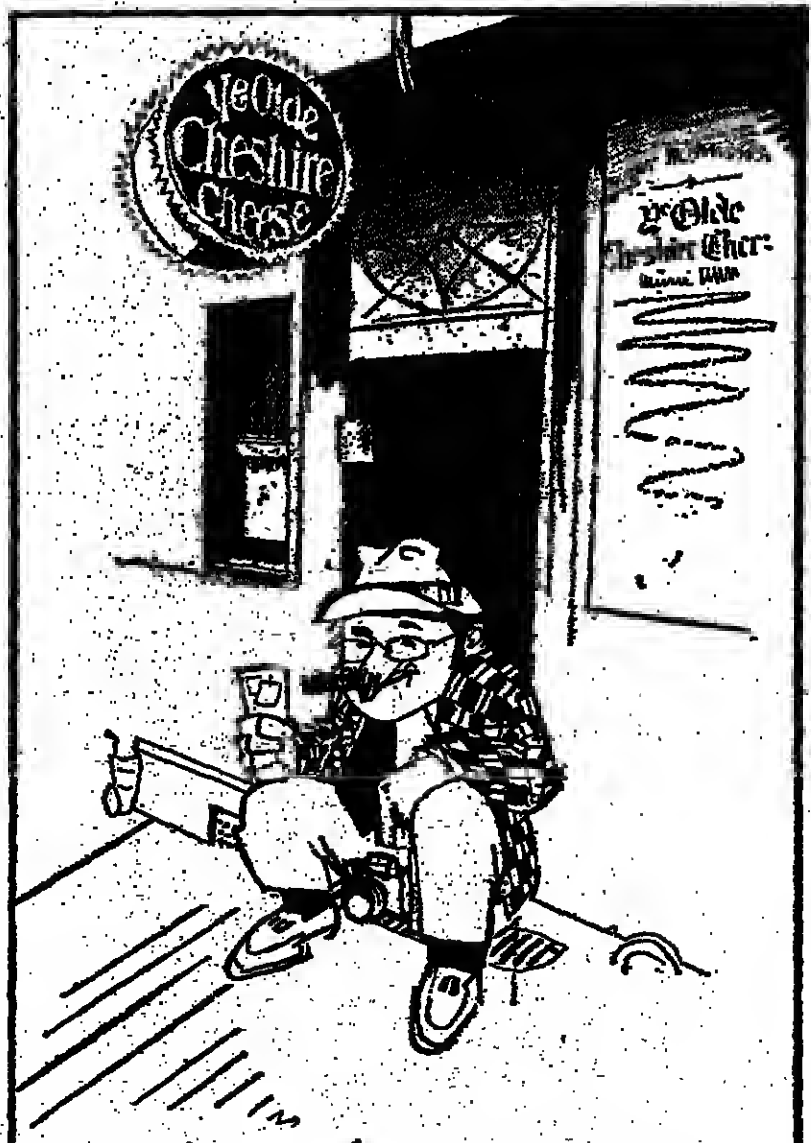
desire to get elected at all costs. It was suggested once that I put up for election, but I thought phooey, that life is not for me."

The life she has since opted for seems to please her, "although it is all so crazy." She said that a fellow-climber in the Alps had said that life seemed to be one long vacation for her and she admitted that it was probably a fair comment. She would like to work in Chekhov all her life, would like to try to play Hamlet's mother, and would also like to extend herself into something impossible such as "Medea." "But basically," said Estelle Parsons, revealing her inner life with happy candour, "my real ambition is not to have to work at all."

It was good to hear somebody admit it at last.

Disenchanted and not so innocent abroad

Aileen La Tourette reports on the humble American, a new breed of the lost generation



Drawing by Richard Yeend

"IT'S real nice," Americans are supposed to say, casting a patronising eye over the Acropolis. "Not the Grand Canyon, of course. But real nice, anyway." In London they trapeze around "cute" little pubs complaining about the lack of gin in their dry martinis, and spend their time in restaurants sending steaks back to the kitchen ("Where I come from, lady, that thing wouldn't pass as a lamb chop"). Wherever they stay, unless it's a Hilton, the service and bathroom facilities are always sub-Californian.

The younger version of Americana is a definite departure, lined up in front of American Express for dope and pickups and mail, wearing their non-allegiance in army khakis and the occasional star or stripe sewn to a denim backside, their white Anglo-Saxon Protestantism transformed by more than a sun-tan. Their vernacular, too, may grate, but it also stimulates, irritates, or confounds, and the language barrier between the two groups outranks any they find abroad.

As an American living in London I had grown used to the schizophrenia of expatriation, suffocating under the comforts of English civilisation one minute, longing to be back where I might be alienated, ignored, or jelled but not everlastingly tolerated, cringing the next and biting my nails in the bus as I listened to Them nasally, inanely, disdainfully discussing their shopping, the theatre, and US—having momentarily, desperately, become a European. The feeling resembles the anguish of a parent embarrassed for his child, but reversed, the worst of them being unadmittedly, grotesquely middle-aged.

The fact that I am, if anything, more American than ever was made painfully clear in any personal encounter with a fellow-countryman. During these years of rigid political alignment, Americans freeze, once the

initial "What a coincidence" is over, and circle around each other making flat statements of position, asking point-blank questions, gauging how far left or right this particular windbag blows.

When this fact is established we can proceed with the easy familiarity of strangers who share the same backyard, dirty laundry, and all, or shrug each other off and save the incident for telling to the next compatible American we come across ("I met this nut the other day..."). We tend to support each other, prejudiced as we are, in our way, the worst of all. The information that filters through to us is watered down. So we apply reams of events and facts to our dated standpoints, forgetting that the ground beneath them may have since eroded; from here, it's impossible to tell. We're old-fashioned, out of touch, prehistoric; American history is kaleidoscopic, and the patterns we remember have been replaced a thousand times.

It's a shock, these days, to run into an American of forties or fifties vintage; they're not the same set of open-mouthed closed-mindedness we left behind. Those parents, teachers, businessmen, news commentators, journalists—in other words, the generation in power, in whose sweaty fists the reins were shredding, are now—have changed. They know now. They've had their noses rubbed in it, their chickens have come home to roost, they're a sadder and a wiser bunch.

Anyone who's lived over there for the past few years has seen more than anyone should have to see; but being the easily cynicised creatures we are, it's helped. In a terrible, drastic way it's altered through the outbursts politicians tend to blow, it's taught things to people who knew it all.

When you meet them, now, they're either shell-shocked, unable to talk about it at all, or eager to find out what you think; this is perhaps the

greatest difference in the current American tourist. He's become a listener.

Whereas I used to get a full half-hour of propaganda concerning my motives for living here, unsubtly implying that I was not only a deserter but a fool, since everyone knew where the Best Life was, I now get interested queries about what it's like here. Schools? National Health? Even more surprisingly, they know some of the answers.

Someone's even tampering with the mass media. For the first time, Americans are informing themselves about how the other three-quarters live. They're reading articles and seen documentaries about sex education in Scandinavia and the judicial system in Britain. I hardly knew Africa existed, except as something the fifth grade geography textbook said dubiously was no longer the "Dark Continent"; but it's been discovered since my time, and the rest of the Third World with it.

It's all symptomatic, of course. The American black's tortured search for identity has put African studies on university curricula, the war has brought Southeast Asia home, not to be forgotten in a hurry. The spread of heroin into the suburbs has made drugs a priority problem, rather than an accepted part of ghetto life: the ghettoes themselves, erupting into trim and tailored streets, have made themselves felt. The escalating depreciation of daily life has made pollution everybody's business. The list is frighteningly long, possibly endless, and in every case it's taken buckets of blood, sweat, and tears to make an impact.

Something has been lost along the way. Not the sores that started the country smarting, not all of them anyway. But some stale, insistent pallor of "innocence" that Americans wore like a halo, confronted with decadent Europe, is gone. The ones who aren't ashamed are, at least, aware that a large percentage of the rest of the world thinks they should be.

ABOUT THE FAMILY

Fashion for the weenies

by Betty Jerman

WITH ALL the emphasis on young gear you might assume that the agonising fashion stage between childhood and womanhood has disappeared and that this generation is not going through the pangs we suffered. Not so. The teenagers may be forcing fashion, the underseers are getting a good showing, even the boys have their Brutus, Shermans and other cult clothes. The girls between 11 and 14 are still the Cinderellas, the "weenies."

Why is this? One reason is the size range. Your 11-year-old daughter may look you in the eye while her friend of the same age does not reach your shoulder. But they are all developing into women and if they are not showing the signs of development that in itself is a frustration. The ones who have something to put into a bra will not fit garments suitable for their age. The ones who have not will reject things suitable for their size. And naturally, as a group, they

compete in trying to wheedle adult fashion out of their mothers which in a previous generation was something suitable for a tart and in this one is dubbed "permissiveness."

They are seeking a fashion identity for themselves and stumble about trying to find it which includes the maddening habit of insisting on a garment and wearing it only once.

Casual clothes are not really the problem. It is what used to be called "best" for social occasions when the two generations mix. That means not looking like a parody of great grandmas nor a refugee from a jumble sale. Girlish without undertones of Lolita is a fair summary of requirements so be warned about the current enchantingly brief smock which on the right (wrong?) girl can stop grown men in their tracks.

At the Teenage, Infants, and Girls' Fashion Fair it was difficult to see why there is a problem when there is such a choice. It is just the old situation that you buy swimsuits in the snow or accept what is left in July. So the full choice of what I saw is available

now in August when you are all too probably shopping for back-to-school clothes instead.

The children's wear industry is now geared to fashion trends. Many of the outfits are reproduced right up the age range generally stopping while they can still be labelled for chest and height and avoid getting involved in the purchase tax regulations.

It is worth looking out for clothes by Wm. Drummond & Sons (Drumellai Ltd., tweeds, tapestry, fur trimmed coats), Dalny Maid (fur trimmed bright velours for coats) and Karlinda (fur trimmed hooded capes) and for Morley-St Joan, Paule Lee, and Frederick Barrie for dresses or tops and skirts generally in washable man-made fibres. TIGFFO, 81 Wimpole Street, London W1, can supply readers with the catalogue listing exhibitors, addresses, and range.

Marks & Spencer's Junior Miss range covers busts 32in. to 36in, which is pretty practical sizing for the modern twelve. By the end of August most branches should have pinafores with

button-through with wing seams or plain with topstitching and two groups of long-sleeved dresses in mixed fibres with various attractive features. Their Acrylic and wool kilts are also worth looking at because oddly enough a comfortable kilt can be a favourite garment for an age as likely to climb a tree as lie prone listening to pop.

C. & A., entirely a fashion house, have a comprehensive age and style range. The greater selection will be in from mid-October to mid-December. A number of their fur-trimmed coats are successfully repeated right through the age range so the coat which would please Grandma on a six-year-old will please her and possibly even the weaver in the 12-year-old size.

If not, there are some fashionable yet youthful coats in mock leather and suede in trench or safari styles. Again the conservative adults will not object to a skirt with polo neck skinny jersey and chained waistcoat, or long-sleeved dresses with a false waistcoat effect. These are knitted man-made fabrics.

Early a success in this age of revolt. Her popularity returns later when taste is established. But the "weenie" might be attracted by the unusual colourings and prints of Clotakis particularly when T-shirts, jerseys, tights, and long socks can be exactly matched. Garment sections are ready marked on the cloth to be cut out and the making up is fairly basic sewing. Questionnaires filled in by customers overwhelmingly requested adult sizes and this summer three designs going up to 38 inch bust were added to the range.

The winter's catalogue will include a vaguely Japanese looking tunic with laced up neck, wearable with a polo neck sweater and skirt or trousers, a needledcore pinafore dress wear alone with toed tights and jumper or with matching trousers and a delicious dress in printed lightweight wool, pin tucked on the bodice, and with full gathered sleeves and long tight cuffs, made from age 12 upwards (34in. bust), mini below. Catalogue

Bombs or reforms?

The Press Association's morning round-up on Northern Ireland at 8.30 yesterday reported a series of apparently purposeless explosions during the night—in the Belfast Water Board offices, the College of Technology's marine radio school, a garage in Glenmachan Street, a bar in York Street. The reporter commented: "In the past week terrorists have stepped up their policy of blowing up specific targets, with public buildings hearing the brunt of the attacks. Most have been at night when few people are on the streets, but it is still being looked upon as remarkable that no one has been seriously hurt."

How just was the judgment of his last sentence was shown only two hours later when one man was killed and more than 30 people injured, some of them seriously, by a bomb at the offices of the Electricity Board. It is not possible to say whether the casualties were so heavy because the telephone call which gave the alarm was carefully timed to ensure that the staff were filing out of the building past the bomb at the precise moment when it went off; or whether this was another bomb which should have gone off during the night, and the telephone call was an attempt to save the staff.

Nor is the difference important, except to decide the turpitude of those responsible. Anyone planting explosives must realise that there is a strong risk that the damage cannot be confined

to property, but may also involve human life or limb. What kind of mentality can judge that this is likely to lead to a settlement of the Irish question, the release of internees, the withdrawal of the British Army, the overthrow of the Stormont Government, or a better deal for Catholics in Northern Ireland?

Cardinal Conway doubtless speaks for the overwhelming majority of Ulster Catholics when he denounces this mindless outrage. Those, including the Guardian, who have laid some stress on the need to restore peace and order in Northern Ireland have been criticised for not concentrating on political reform. Political reform is important, and we have advocated sensible methods of achieving it rather often than some partisan critics. But do they believe that political reform has any chance of getting off the ground while innocent people, Protestant and Catholic, are being killed and maimed for the simple reason that they live in Belfast?

In the way of the world incidents like this, quite irrationally, will disturb relations between ordinary Protestants and Catholics, the kind of people who might support real measures of political reform. They will preoccupy Mr Faulkner, Mr Maudling, and others with such day-to-day matters as preserving life, catching IRA men, and trying to avert a Protestant extremist outburst. Does anyone think this will help?

Shipyards: a plan for survival

It is too soon to say whether Mr Archibald Kelly's meeting with the Department of Trade and Industry today will mean salvation for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. It is understandable that the UCS workers should greet Mr Kelly's interest in taking over the yards with enthusiasm. Indeed few prospective employers have started out with such a degree of goodwill from a labour force. Yesterday's mass meeting, under the guidance of the shop stewards, promised "full cooperation" in his attempt to create a viable shipbuilding complex on the Upper Clyde. Of course fine words are one thing, action quite another. Just how far-reaching are the changes needed to ensure a profitable shipbuilding industry are spelt out in a report published yesterday by the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The problem is not restricted to the Upper Clyde. The phenomenon of heavy losses and financial troubles is not unique to shipbuilding in Britain either. Outside Japan there is no major national shipbuilding industry making profits at present. Part of the problem is simply due to an excess—possibly temporary—of shipbuilding capacity. Part is due to the short-sighted price war between the international shipbuilders which forced yards to take on unprofitable contracts. But in Britain there are two other fundamental problems. The first is the sheer backwardness and lack of modernisation of too many yards. In the profitable years British shipbuilders reinvested far too little in modern construction methods.

The second problem is the bloody-mindedness which passes for labour relations in the industry. As the CIR points out the blame is not all on one side. Too many managements in the British yards are amateurs at labour relations. There has been a tradition of management by dictat and a disregard for consultation with the work force or the unions.

On their side the unions have pursued the narrowest of sectional interests—none more so than the boiler-makers—as the best way of advancing their members' living standards. To some extent craft stratification has been the product of the evolution of the shipbuilding skills; in part it is a response to a tradition of job insecurity in the industry. But, as the report makes clear, "although unions may make short-term gains for their members, the industry as a whole continues to decline in terms of jobs and ability to pay." The CIR's proposals are sensible: joint company, district, and national wage negotiating councils, representative of all workers and unions; training in industrial relations for both management and shop stewards; the appointment of at least one director on each board responsible for labour relations; and closer support for stewards by fulltime union officials. The reforms suggested by the CIR are long overdue. Perhaps the sword of Damocles hanging over British shipyards will produce a response.

"Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing"—Cmnd 4756.

Manila's stormy islands

In suspending habeas corpus President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines is turning the clock back to 1950. At that time the Communist Huk insurgents threatened to overrun Manila. It has not reached anything like that stage yet—whatever the President's dramatic claims about plans to turn down the capital. But the Filipinos have been becoming increasingly unsettled under President Marcos. Now into his second (and constitutionally last) term of office, he has reacted to this unrest with a growing sense of vulnerability. For many therefore the suspension of habeas corpus was inevitable. They wait to see whether the imposition of martial law will follow.

The Philippines are by any reckoning hard to govern. Less than one half of the country's 7,000 islands have been named in their north to south sprawl stretched over one thousand miles. They contain a population of over 37 million, dominated by Roman Catholics, but with significant minorities. The Philippines share all the problems and weaknesses of the islands strewn between the Asian mainland and Australia. In the centre of the northern Luzon province, the Huk—an arm of the harnessed Communist Party—are no longer the rebellious force they were. But President Marcos's accusations raise the possibility of extensive underground following. In the far south, Cotabato province has witnessed in recent years severe tensions between Moslems

and Christians. Some sixty Moslems were massacred in June.

Some of President Marcos's statements about the total chaos which might occur do receive a sympathetic hearing. But many feel divided about the measures to be taken to stave this off, and about the extent of power accruing in the President's hands. They are at the same time aware of leadership lacking at the top. The President has settled for the "Communist menace" explanation but there has been more talk than action about carrying through much-needed social reforms—the other side of the coin.

Filipino disillusionment is growing in the face of governmental dithering and inaction in confronting big business. Rising prices are seen to hit all but the very rich and those highest in government. Scandals abound. There is difficulty in maintaining the nutritional level in the poor areas of rising population growth. Violence, crime, and student demonstrations have undermined public confidence. Parliament has earned a "do-nothing" label for its inactivity over important electoral and land reform bills.

If this latest crisis goes the government into action, a familiar dilemma arises. How is the tight circle of influence and corruption to be broken without creating another area of discontent? President Marcos is out on an exposed limb.

A COUNTRY DIARY

EXMOOR: Cornfields and their warm colour are not a conspicuous feature of the moorland scene, however a fact connected with harvest takes me to two churches at Martindale and Trentishoe in the National Park. Here in a complex of steeply-sided valleys agriculture peters out and wild vegetation takes over. Like many other remote Devon churches they are dank and mean though well cared for. Both nestle in hillside hollows on the edge of cultivated land—a few minutes walk from either and you are looking down over sizeable areas of steeple and precipitous cliffs at the waters of the Bristol Channel. If in such places you expect to find the survival of things past you will not be disappointed. J. G. Frazer relates in "The Golden Bough" how the first corn cut at harvest time on Devon farms was plaited and made into the "neck"—a corn doll. This then became the centre of a ritual in which one man ran with it to the farm while everyone else tried to throw water on it. I do not know exactly how corn dollies first came to find a place in these churches but they are obviously examples of fertility symbols taken over by Christianity. Each time I visit the churches I half expect to find that the corn dollies are no longer there. But there they remain—visible links, on the fringe of our national life, with an earlier mode of existence.

BRIAN CRUGG



Ten-year railway workers: the experiment of African socialism

To have and have not

TEN YEARS ago the noted French agronomist RENE DUMONT was consulted by a number of new governments in French-speaking Africa. Out of these technical studies came a remarkable book: "False start in Africa," published in Paris in 1962 (but not until 1966 in London).

In it, Professor Dumont stressed the departing European responsibility for the dangers which then faced the new nations of Africa. He pointed out the perils of narrow based power inherited through the colonial systems.

Privileged urban minorities, he warned, were battering on all-too-slender resources. Ten years later we asked Professor Dumont to take another look.

bloquée," Editions de Luluini) forecasts the impending end of the "Ivory Coast Miracle."

This pessimism may seem difficult to justify, for in addition to coffee and cocoa, bananas, palm oil (which is much more productive than groundnuts), rubber trees and pineapples have been making their appearance. But, like the cotton which is being developed further inland, these are all export crops which above all enrich those who buy them.

Nevertheless, more and more cotton is being spun, woven and printed on the spot in Bouaké. Light industry is also developing, but it consists chiefly of assembling parts imported from abroad. Imports are increasing more quickly than the national output. From 14,000 million CFA francs in 1963 the figure spiralled to 26,000 millions in 1968, almost doubling in a little more than five years and rising nearly three times as fast as the gross national product.

However, a project to reduce rice imports and to develop the interior of the country, is making headway. That stock farming is also being developed is a fact that worries Mali and Upper Volta, the traditional suppliers. Ghana on the other hand still buys its corned beef from Argentina after it has passed through London, paying British duty on the way.

Even in the "rich" countries, unemployment continues to grow, giving rise from time to time to outbursts of xenophobic nationalism. The gap between rich and poor, between town and country, is leading to a South American-type society, the classic example of economic stalemate. Even administrative

expenses are growing more rapidly than the national product.

Does this mean, then, that we must throw the baby out with the bathwater and despair for the future of Africa? I do not think so. But in 1971—as 10 years ago—the warnings should be constructive ones.

Each of these countries must give priority to developing its internal trade. Senegal will gain more from continuing to develop its fisheries and from reducing its purchases of rice, cotton, sugar, fruit and vegetables than from further stepping up its exports of groundnuts.

From light industry, these countries should move on to medium industry and then to heavy industry. Bauxite from Guinea is converted into alumina at Fria. The abundant hydroelectric power nearby could be used in producing the finished aluminium and even for aluminium based manufacturing industries. The iron ore of Mauritania, Liberia and Gabon could be processed on the spot in dockside factories, importing fuel and supplying agricultural plant manufacturers and shipyards. With a joint effort by the countries concerned it should be possible to set up an indigenous merchant fleet on a West African scale.

These immense projects deserve more careful study, but they must be based on the intensification of agriculture and a consequent increase in general resources: raw materials for local industry, the level of nutrition, especially in protein, and the purchasing power of the peasant.

The economic strategy outlined above, however, seems of little value for the more

sparsely populated countries, whose inhabitants in some cases, such as Mauritania and Gabon, scarcely number a million. The major crime when the colonial Powers "conceded" independence was to have promoted the balkanisation of ex-West Africa and ex-French Equatorial Africa in pursuit of the old adage "divide ut impera."

The second crime was to have banded over power to those whom we considered reliable friends, even when it was necessary to install or defend them with force, as in Cameroun at the time of independence, later in Gabon, and now in Chad. Privileged minorities in power defend their group interests and those of their allies in the rich countries rather than the national interest. I have known of no leaders in French-speaking Africa as devoted to their nations as Kenneth Kaunda or Julius Nyerere in Zambia and Tanzania.

These two leaders are trying the experiment of "African socialism" which is running into, and will run into many difficulties, but which has got off to a far better start than the experiments in bureaucratic socialism of Western Africa, in Ghana, Guinea and Mali. These have become bogged down in mismanagement and premature nationalisation accompanied by over-hasty Africanisation while the bureaucracy in power has made a point of first of all looking after its own interests, and inefficiency has often gone hand-in-hand with corruption.

Former colonial Powers such as Britain and France should avoid rejoicing too quickly: we bear the heaviest responsibilities for Africa's setbacks, and we are in danger of paying dearly for them.

It is up to us to reduce and then to put a stop to the looting of the Third World. We must organise markets for its mineral and agricultural materials; open our frontiers to its products; and take a bigger share in its industrial development. We must also review the educational programmes which we have bequeathed the imperialism of the Sorbonne and Oxford, demolishing existing academic structures and substituting a system of continuous training that would respond to the real needs of the economy, adapted to age, profession and milieu.

At least, we should have a keener sense of our long-term interests and a minimum of political intelligence. Africa, at our southern gateway could be the natural extension of a united Europe, always providing Europe understands that it is to her advantage to equip Africa without exploiting it.

Bavarian calm

Sir,—Recently I had the privilege of visiting the little town of Biberach in Bavaria, which lies somewhat outside the usual tourist paths. This is perhaps why its singular history has escaped comment in relation to the tragic situation obtaining in Northern Ireland.

Traditionally Roman Catholic, Biberach forms a sort of southern perimeter of the Lutheran revolution. In the early seventeenth century it was a battle ground between the orthodox and the reformists. The exact date escapes me but it was early in the seventeenth century that the respected burghers of Biberach, tired of bloodshed and hatred, got together to provide a remarkable solution.

They decided they would have not one mayor but two, one a Catholic, one a Protestant. There would be not one librarian but two—one a Catholic, one a Protestant. In like manner every civic post in the town was duplicated so that there were two treasurers, two chiefs of police—right down the list to the caretakers.

The arrangement has worked well through the centuries. So well, indeed, that the thrifty burghers of Biberach, while quite happy to duplicate civic posts, saw no reason at all to duplicate church buildings and there is indeed only one church. On the Sabbath, the Catholics use it at an agreed time, the Protestants at another (I do not know to whom is related the early shift). The whole remarkable compromise continues to this day, except that the erosion of religious zeal characteristic of this century no longer makes it necessary to have two mayors.

If, indeed, religion really lies at the heart of the Northern Irish troubles one wonders if a study of the affairs of Biberach might not offer some sage precedent.

After all it should be possible from the above list of tasks to find some activity in which Bernadette Devlin and the Reverend Jim Paisley could be joined in felicitous union.

(Prof.) J. Grayson, MD, DSc, Department of Physiology, Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The police and the judicial process

Sir,—A report (Guardian, August 20) quotes a speech given to the National Police College by Mr Robert Mark, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in which he said: "The professional burglar or robber in this country has a six out of ten chance of escaping arrest... and if and when he is caught he has a four out of ten chance of acquittal."

This latter figure conceals a disturbing attitude on the part of the police to the judicial process. In this country a man is presumed innocent until he is proven guilty in a court of law. It is to be a mere nothing, if it is wrong and illogical to assume that those who are acquitted are nevertheless guilty of the crime with which they are charged. People are acquitted either because the jury (or magistrates) believe the defence evidence in preference to the prosecution evidence, or because the prosecution has failed to prove that the actions of the defendant in fact amounted to the crime charged.

In both cases the defendant is not guilty according to the law. It is therefore wrong to say, as does Mr Mark, that the four out of ten people who are acquitted are still guilty. It is true that the police do not usually prosecute unless they believe the accused to be guilty, but we do not accept the belief of the police as sufficient grounds for conviction, and neither should we accept their word for it that an acquitted man is guilty. To do so would be to undermine the whole point of having a trial in the first place, and few people would be prepared to do that.

Yours faithfully,
H. Levenson,
383 Crookesmoor Road,
Sheffield, S10 1BD.

A Church inadequate and dishonest

Sir,—In reporting my resignation from the Methodist Ministry your Churches Correspondent has extracted from a lengthy conversation only one element among a number—Neville Stewart's recall from the Bahamas.

This affair was indeed a focal point, but it was decisive because it illustrated vividly the intellectual dishonesty and moral inadequacy of the institutional Church with which I have been increasingly at odds over a number of years.

The hostility in the Bahamian Methodist Church against Neville Stewart arose basically from his outspoken comments on the unhappy record of that Church in matters of race, social justice, and political freedom, and from his open attitudes to contemporary theology and morality.

The request for his recall

Peruvian progress

Sir,—It would perhaps have been more effective if the Peruvian Ambassador, Mr. Adhemar Montagne, had confined himself to generalities when complaining of my article on Peru. For one thing, Peru is not running a surplus on its balance of payments at present nor has it eliminated the Budget deficit. During the first half of this year the reserves dipped by \$5 million dollars and the Budget deficit for the same period was 5,000 million soles (about £33 millions sterling).

Furthermore, I did not criticise the coastal land reform which does seem to be going well. However, it is quite misleading to compare production before and after the reform as if all the sugar estates had survived from the 1920s, which ended in 1969, and I assure that not even President Velasco claims the rain as another achievement of the revolutionary government.

As for the rate of increase in the GNP from just over 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent, I assure the ambassador that the low point in growth was reached under the military government. Personally, I do not believe that a global rate of growth means much in a country where the distribution of income is as uneven as it is in Peru, but for what it is worth a high rate of growth was maintained under the Government of President Belaunde.

I do recognise the faith shown in the present Peruvian Government by multinational corporations such as Occidental Petroleum and the Santa Fe Peru Copper Company, but it is precisely my point: the infusion is over and very little has been done for the people in the central Andes who are outside the export-oriented economy of the coast.

As the ambassador knows, I was a strong supporter of the Government for as I believed that the country was being purged by the military government was a matter of fact, and not words. Yours faithfully,
Christopher Ross,
43 Lansdowne Gardens,
London SW8.

Cheers! à vossa saúde
Na zdrowie Slainte Skol
Kampai Proost Salute
à votre santé Geia soy
Prosit Serefe Skål Salud

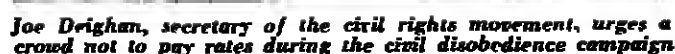
In any language it means the same
Drambuie
Liqueur

ANTHONY McDERMOTT on the problem faced by King Hassan



King Hassan's first deadline of any seriousness will be the return of university and secondary school

new era. Although this seems like asking for a miracle from him, the King must remember that his escape from death was a miracle."



Peter Hildrew in Belfast: Wednesday

Judging by reactions on the Ballymurphy estate the root collectors would face a lean time if they returned at the moment. Every person I talked to supported the strike and many were displaying handbills in their windows. "They can't turn 500 of us on

ceed there must be some response to it," he said. At the very least he looked for an initiative from Westminster offering talks with the Opposition but the real need was for a commission to be appointed to run Northern Ireland.

sideline but, honestly, not a patch on some of our best sellers. 'Kinky Days,' 'Lesbo Adventures,' 'Leather and the Lash' . . . if Jndge Argyll ever got to see some of that."

As lunch progressed, Max and Sandor made it quite plain that the feared wrath did not fall. "In fact, if anything, things have been

gentlemen were in any position to moralise about double standards or anything else. The thought probably

Essentially, there are two main types of pornography—as far as the retailers are concerned. "There is front-of-the-shop stuff—those crazy paperbacks. All harmless and none of the regulars

would dream of lowering themselves to buying it. We keep it for the tourists and the kids . . . the bippie kids, I mean. Then there is the other stuff, the back room lot." Both men said that once the "OZ" trial got under way, they started to judge their stock by the

The trial dragged on, ended

"Yeah, nothing," chimed Max. "The Swedish stuff and the German stuff and those American comic books kept coming in and we kept being able to deal in them. So we just moved all the front-of-the-shop stuff back to the front."

All, Sandor said, but "OZ." "There was too much demand for 'OZ,' not only the Schoolkid's Issue, but any 'OZ,' for us to make it too accessible. I mean all the 'jellies' (tourists and others not normally resident in Sobo) were clamoring all over the place for it."

"So keep it behind the counter and up with the price. A copy of the school issue in reasonably good condition sells for about £8 to £10 'at

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For Saving, Investing and House-Purchase

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

BSA sells stake in Alfred Herbert

By STEWART FLEMING

IN WHAT looks like a last ditch attempt to raise cash Birmingham Small Arms, the hard pressed Birmingham motor cycle and engineering group announced last night that it had reached agreement with Alfred Herbert for the sale of 3.2 million "B" ordinary shares of Herbert issued to BSA in 1967.

A meeting of senior BSA executives was in progress late into the evening. In order to dispose of the Herbert shares, which have been sold in the market for "B" shares have been redesignated ordinary shares.

At the current Alfred Herbert share price of 56p the sale would, in theory, have raised over £1.1 million. It seems unlikely, however, that the BSA will have been able to dispose of so large a block of Herbert shares—they amount to 16.7 per cent of Herbert's equity—without a first half loss of £328,000 recently. Its shares are regarded as at best a speculation. It would be difficult, indeed, to persuade investors to take up a large line of Herbert stock.

Massive protein growth

By our Industrial Correspondent

British Petroleum is planning a massive expansion of its capacity to produce protein from oil in partnership with ENI, the state-owned Italian group.

A jointly owned company, Italproline has been set up with the aim of building a plant in Sardinia capable of producing 100,000 tons a year of protein from normal paraffins. This is five times as big as BP's current production facilities which are split between Grangemouth in Scotland (4,000 tons) and Lavers in the South of France (16,000 tons). Both plants are due to be commissioned later this year.

BP's process, in which it has a world lead, manufactures protein by growing yeast on oil. Output of the Sardinian plant will be equivalent to 150,000 acres of soya or nearly a million tons of wet fish.

Animal feed manufacturers have shown considerable interest in the BP process which is expected to be cheaper and more readily available than fishmeal and soya, the supply of which is subject to considerable fluctuations. There is enormous potential for sales of protein as food for chickens, pigs, veal calves and other animals and the cost of the proposed plant in Sardinia—probably around £6 to £10 millions is not considerable (there are investment grants available anyway), but it marks a big statement of confidence by BP. The Lavers and Grangemouth plants are both capable of being expanded to 100,000 tons if required.

Default hits Johnson, Matthey

Johnson, Matthey, the London bullion dealer now headed by Lord Robens, reports a sharp slump in its first quarter's figures largely because of the £4 million debt on its silver account.

Last December the company announced that it had had to write off £4 million from its reserves owing to default by one of its long-standing customers who had been speculating in silver and was unable to meet his commitments.

Yesterday's figures show pre-tax profit down 42 per cent at £1,055,249 for the three months ended June. This was after the group had paid interest charges of £634,735 against just £188,546 for the same period last year.

The board explains that the substantially higher interest charge reflects both recent capital expenditure by the group and the cost of servicing loans which it has made to support its silver position.

Johnson, Matthey's current balance sheet also reflects the £4 million write off. Shareholders funds now stand at £27.9 million, against £40.7 million at the same time last year.

Grand Metropolitan wins Truman—and will brew for Watney

By JOHN COYNE

Watney Mann has conceded defeat in the drawn out battle for control of brewer Truman Hanbury Buxton, and are accepting the £50 millions rival offer from Grand Metropolitan Hotels in respect of the shares which it owns.

Earlier this week Watney had been claiming 47 per cent support for its bid compared with Grand Met's figure then of nearly 49 per cent.

But Watney Mann and Grand Metropolitan Hotels, in spite of the undoubted bitterness which the fight has aroused in those deeply involved, are exploring avenues of cooperation which could lead to the Truman's brewery supplying beer to Watney for up to five years, and thus enable Watney to accelerate its rationalisation programme. It is a neat face saver, in that Watney can claim it gives it some of the benefits which were expected from any merger with Truman.

A joint statement from the two protagonists last night said that Watney "has received insufficient acceptances for its offer for Truman and will therefore allow its offer to lapse. Watney is also leaving the GM offer in respect of its substantial holdings to Truman."

The statement added: "Watney and GM have agreed the negotiation of an arrangement for the supply of substantial quantities of beer from Truman's new Brick Lane brewery to the mutual benefit of Watney and GM for a period of up to five years."

"Such an arrangement will enable Watney to accelerate its rationalisation programme and thus to realise some part of the benefits expected from its offer for Truman."

Mr Maxwell Joseph, chairman of Grand Met denied last night that there was any deal with Watney for its shares. "They agreed to accept our offer, and that is all," he stressed.

Mr Joseph admitted that he would have spare capacity and agreed to discuss Truman brewing beer for Watney. Without that agreement the situation would have been stalemate, for neither side had the 50 per cent-plus needed for victory.

Mr Joseph now says: "We shall be developing Truman's in the way we said we would. We shall be putting as many of our beers into our outlets as we can."

"It is a bit too early to go into great details at this stage. But we will be going into it more thoroughly next week. I don't see there being any redundancies. In fact it may well be that we have to increase our labour force."

In after-hours dealings on the stock exchange, Grand Met shares fell another 8p to 176p, while Watney shares rose a further 7p to 136p. Watney Mann owns around 38 per cent of Truman and acceptance of the Grand Met offer will leave it with a holding of three million shares in Grand Met, or about 3.2 per cent of the equity. It will also have a paper capital profit of £2.2 millions.

The Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation company has appointed Mr Ford Geddes, a deputy chairman since June, 1968, to succeed Sir Donald Anderson as chairman of the group on September 3.

Sir Donald, who has been chairman since April 1, 1969, retires on September 2—the day before he reaches 65.

P & O controls a fleet of about 280 ships—either in service or on order. The group also has extensive interests in road transport, air freight, insurance, engineering, shipping and forwarding and warehousing.

The operating boards of all its subsidiaries, the investment firm's finance director, Mr Eric Parker, also joins the Cunard board.

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Cunard's chairman, Sir Basil Smallpeice, resigned from the ship's operating board. He is to join the Trafalgar House board.

Mr Peter Wrightson, another executive leaving the Cunard board. So are two non-executives, Lord Shackleton and Sir John Wall. Mr Philip Shirley steps down as deputy chairman, but stays on the board.

Trafalgar House's managing director, Mr Victor Matthews, becomes chairman and chief executive of Cunard. He heads

the operating boards of all its subsidiaries. The investment firm's finance director, Mr Eric Parker, also joins the Cunard board.

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Deflated rubber hopes pinned to China sales

By our Financial Staff

PURBA PRICES in London have fallen to their lowest level since the 1967 devaluation of sterling and there is little optimism that the current trend can be reversed in the near future.

Even the current talks in Kuala Lumpur between the Malaysian Government and a trade delegation from Peking have done little to raise the spirits of rubber traders. If Malaysia can sell its stockpile of rubber to China, this may herald a return of confidence to world markets as any signs of renewed consumer interest would be very welcome.

So far, the portents are not very hopeful, however, and observers believe that preliminary talks will continue for months. They point out that the idea of direct sales to China was first mooted several months ago and nothing concrete has yet emerged.

During the past month Malaysia's rubber price has risen by 10 per cent, but this has been offset by a fall in the Singapore rubber exchange in an attempt to stop the decline in prices, which had fallen to a level in the small profit zone. This small profit zone has been maintained by a policy of some success, in spite of the fact that the Government was only forcing up problems for itself.

In the long-term by adding to the very heavy stock positions overhanging the market. If Malaysia can dispose of its stockpile the Government's policy will have been vindicated as being more than a short-term expedient.

The current depressed state of rubber markets is part of a process which has been going on since the middle of August 1969. Then prices reached a nine-year peak, with the London spot price rising as high as the equivalent of 27.35p per kilo, compared with yesterday morning's low of 13.80p. Serious political and racial trouble in Malaysia provided the background to the 1969 high. Tapping was disrupted, production declined, and stocks were used up to meet commitments. A tight supply position, exactly the opposite of what we have now. This year consumer demand has decreased, only accentuating the problems of an over-supplied market.

Exports to major consuming countries have fallen off

during the past month, dramatically so far as the US is concerned. The West Coast longshoremen's strike, and the threat that it might be extended to the East Coast on October 1, has disrupted shipments from Malaysia. US consumers had substantially covered their requirements before the strike started so there is unlikely to be a rush to buy, even if the strike is called off. Any unexpected US demand could now be partly satisfied by sales from the US national stockpile.

The recent decision to resume sales at the rate of 6,000 tons a month was a principal factor in undermining confidence and was greeted by anger and surprise in the East. To producing countries it seemed an unnecessary blow to an already depressed market. It has even been suggested that the Malaysia talks with China were arranged as a retaliatory move. US policy has always had a direct bearing on rubber markets.

The reaction of markets to

President Nixon's economic statement has once again proved that any initial buying as a hedge against any uncertain currency situation has long since dried up. The effective devaluation of the dollar will make rubber imports dearer, although the commodity is exempt from the 10 per cent US import surcharge, while the devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah will tend to make that country's rubber more competitive with Malaysia's, although there is unlikely to be any great switch to Indonesian.

Rubber markets also reflect the general world economic climate, especially the level of growth in industrialised countries which provide the major source of demand. Rubber would inevitably suffer from a tariff war or a generally unhealthy economic situation.

Everything comes back to supply and demand. Until there are firm signs of a revival in consumer interest, there seems very little hope of prices recovering from the current lows. It is being argued that the Malaysian Government should consider means of cutting production, such as halting tapping for a period. As this seems unlikely, the Malaysian Government is now negotiating the sale of the stockpile. All in all the outlook remains gloomy.

Freeze hits US import firms

Importers, shipowners, and longshoremen in the US are complaining about the effects of President Nixon's economic stabilisation orders.

Coastal warehouses are filled with merchandise imported since June as a hedge against an impending East Coast and Gulf of Mexico coast dock strike. Most withdrawals from these bonded warehouses will be subjected to the new 10 per cent duty surcharge, and for many importers, this added levy could mean the difference between a profit and a loss.

Importers have been urging the US Treasury to exempt from the surcharge shipments delayed by the West Coast strike, and freight aboard ship and in US bonded warehouses as of August 14. They were disappointed when the exemption was not included in the US Treasury's list announced on Tuesday.

Arnold Frankel, chairman of Aceto Chemical, a chemical importer, reported that the 10 per cent surcharge will cost his company \$150,000 because of material stored in bonded warehouses when President Nixon issued his order on August 15. He said such imports have been unusually large in anticipation of the East Coast dock strike.

Since President Nixon's announcement, many importers have tried to rush their incoming shipments into bonded warehouses. They had hoped to leave them there until the price freeze is over, gambling that it would be the price Christmas business increase. But bonded warehouses in New York are filled, importers learned.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 3
Settlement: September 14

LONDON	
BRITISH FUNDS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

CORPS & BONDS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

FOREIGN	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

DOMINION & COLONIAL	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

AMERICAN & CANADIAN	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

BANKS & HP	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

BUILDING & PAINTS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

MINING & TIN	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

NEWSPAPERS & PAPER	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

STORES	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

TEXTILES	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

UNIT TRUSTS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

INSURANCE	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

PROPERTY & TRUSTS	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

RUBBER & TEA	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

SHIPPING	
10% Govt	102.15
5% Govt	101.15
3% Govt	100.15
10% Corp	101.15
5% Corp	100.15
3% Corp	99.15
10% Pref	101.15
5% Pref	100.15
3% Pref	99.15
10% Div	101.15
5% Div	100.15
3% Div	99.15

Uranium error shakeup

Wall Street's uranium error shakeup has caused a major re-evaluation of the value of a share. The error was caused by a misprint in the price of uranium shares, which were listed at 10p instead of 100p. This led to a sharp decline in the price of uranium shares, which were then bought back by the company at a price of 100p. The error was caused by a misprint in the price of uranium shares, which were listed at 10p instead of 100p. This led to a sharp decline in the price of uranium shares, which were then bought back by the company at a price of 100p.

Marley earnings justify 200pc rise in share price

Marley's third quarter figures are the sort that a share price which has trebled from a low of 10p to a high of 110p this year was anticipating.

In the three months to July 31, the trading profit rocketed from £1,000,000 to £2,870,000. After charges which include depreciation of £1,610,000 and interest of £1,610,000, the pre-tax profit of £1,260,000, or 11.7p per share, was a 200 per cent increase on the £420,000, or 3.9p per share, of the previous year.

In the nine months to July 31, pre-tax profit soared from a depressed £1,172,000 to £2,870,000.

The group's building customers have obviously been helped by the weather, but there can be little doubt that the vigorous sales drive on the retail side has been beneficial. Substantial cost savings by the production division have also been helpful.

H. Brammer pays 10pc interim

H. Brammer, the Leeds maker of transmission belting and distributor of bearings which expects to earn higher profits this year, reports considerable progress at the half-way stage. The interim dividend is being raised from the equivalent of 5p per share to a one-for-five scrip issue.

The shares resulting from the scrip issue will not rank for the interim, but will for the final. Meantime profit before tax has leaped from £414,531 to £555,897, and the net profit from £244,221 to £340,897. The directors see no reason to change the profits forecast of £1,000,000 in the current year mentioned in the chairman's previous statement.

Rises all round for A. Gurn

Both the results and the dividend of A. Gurn (Holdings), the Altrincham group which specialises in the supply of construction equipment, are above expectations. Shareholders will get a final of 15p per share making 25p per share, against a forecast of 25p per share, and there is to be a one-for-three scrip issue.

Pre-tax profit has shot up from £445,627 to £563,616 against the forecast of not less than £500,000 made at the time of the interim report. After tax of £198,960 (£205,081), the net profit has sharply increased

P profit up 35pc

Automotive Products Association, one of the biggest suppliers of components to the motor industry, has run into a slack period in the six months to June. Its 1970 pre-tax profit of £1.1 million in sales produced a 35 per cent jump to £1.5 million in the pre-tax profit.

After this month the group expects that it had put 4,000 Midland workers on a working week owing to a one-for-one increase in orders from the motor industry.

The directors confirmed that production for supply of initial equipment for motor vehicle manufacture is running below average level of the first half of the year. However, measures announced in the July mini-budget, result in an increasing rate of manufacture during the quarter of 1971.

BTR Leyland growth slackens

BTR Leyland Industries, the rubber manufacturer, has failed to maintain last year's impressive profits growth in spite of an 11 per cent increase in sales for the six months ended July.

Trading profit at £1.4 million is marginally down on 1970 but after a substantial increase in interest charges, interim profits have fallen by 15 per cent to £1.1 million for the six months.

However, the board reports that, assuming no unforeseen circumstances, profits and earnings are expected to reach last year's level. The interim dividend is maintained at 7 1/2p. The shortfall in profits is mainly a result of a lower UK demand for belting and hose products.

London City interim raised

Profits of London City and Westcliff Property are still moving in the right direction and the interim dividend is

Recovery by Vantona

In view of the three points cut in the interim dividend, the preliminary statement of Vantona, the Manchester-based textile group, should encourage shareholders. The cut has been made good in a final of 9p per share making an unchanged total of 13p per share for 1970-1.

The fall in first half profits has been followed by a strong second half recovery. In fact, for the full year the pre-tax profit has increased from £754,408 to £773,229 after a jump from £224,665 to £279,000 in the depreciation charge and loan stock interest of £160,000 (£157,793).

Warehouse search

The pile up of goods is not limited to the New York area. Port officials claim it has been going on for months up and down the East and Gulf of Mexico coasts. A US customs official says importers have been trying to find additional warehouse space in Norfolk, Virginia, and nearby territory, but the warehouses are full there, too. Among other things, there are mounds of polyester thread from Germany and France in warehouses from Virginia to Georgia ordered by textile concerns as a hedge against both the recent railroad strike and a possible dock strike.

The shipowners suffered another blow on Tuesday when the US Government cost of living council decreed that the various freight rate increases planned in the steamship lines to take effect on September 1 and October 1 will not be permitted.

The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) fears that shipowners will take a strike on October 1 to win concessions from the union. This would mean that 45,000 dock workers from East Coast and Gulf of Mexico docks would be forced to strike without any chance of winning pay increases until the end of President Nixon's freeze on September 1 and October 1 will not be permitted.

BEA tours start well

BEA Airtours, the British European Airways Charter subsidiary which specialises in package holiday flights, made a profit of £154,140 during the financial year to March 31. The Gatwick-based company's operating profit was £138,340 and its balance sheet, when the company had been in existence only a few months, the cumulative profit for the company to date is £60,061.

After taking into account a loss of £94,079 shown on the previous balance sheet, when the company had been in existence only a few months, the cumulative profit for the company to date is £60,061.

JACKSON & STEEPLE LTD.

Textile Spinners, Manufacturers, Dyers & Finishers

The 31st Annual General Meeting of Jackson & Steeple Limited will be held in Manchester on September 17. The following is the statement of the chairman, Mr. J. R. Jackson, and the accounts for the year ended January 2, 1971.

Company news in brief

In reporting the results of Aarons Bros., the chairman of the company was inadvertently given as Aarons Bros.

Business changes

Three directors of A. R. Stenhouse and Partners, the insurance broking division of Stenhouse Holdings, R. C. Stenhouse, J. S. Young and P. L. Wynn are being appointed executive directors with responsibility for management of UK operations. At same time W. P. Birch resigns as managing director and becoming deputy chairman. P. A. Burns director of Stenhouse Holdings, resigns from the board of A. R. Stenhouse and Partners and as executive deputy chairman of the company in view of his other commitments. Changes take effect from October 1.

Fordham offer is confirmed

The strength of the shares of Fordham (Holdings), the machine tool maker, has been confirmed by the directors of their aircraft engineering subsidiary.

Excluding Rolls, the group pushed its pre-tax profit up from £94,409 to £109,050 in 1970 and with a final of 7p per share the total dividend remains at 25p per share. The directors say that there is every indication that the group profit will continue to improve in the current year.

New N. Sea company

Charter Consolidated, which has a 30 per cent stake in a consortium which has applied for several blocks to explore for gas and petroleum in the North Sea, has set up Charter Consolidated (North Sea) Limited to handle the Consortium's side of the business.

Home Oil of Canada (30 per cent) and group of English and Scottish institutions make up the consortium.

Interim results

Treasury Securities: 10 per cent (91 per cent) Pre-tax profit £23,071 (£51,622).

Merchants Trust: Revenue earned on ordinary stock for six months to July 31 £444,515 (£415,572). Interim 3.5p (same), already announced. Present estimates indicate that earnings for current year will be slightly up on year.

Paramount Realty Holdings: Interim 6p per share (4p per share). Second interim of 5p per share, regarded as final will be paid on March 31, 1972, making 14p per share (11p per share). Pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30, £12,228 (£12,106).

Comline-Rothmans of Australia: 3.5p (same). Net profit before minority interests £161 millions (£142 millions).

GM builds gas turbine

The Detroit Diesel Allison Division of General Motors Corporation said it plans to begin production of a "commercially available" gas turbine engine for industrial and truck use in autumn



ONE of the reasons for building a by-pass, according to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker in June, is to relieve towns and villages of noise, dirt, and danger. The disadvantage is that it may also relieve them of their income. Notice boards are therefore being erected in laybys on the new Kendal by-pass, which opens today three months ahead of schedule, to warn motorists that they are by-passing the town.

This is being done at the suggestion of the Department for the Environment as a service both to the motorists and to the traders of Kendal. The notice boards will list some of the services offered in the town. The same experiment is being tried on the Eton and Stamford by-passes, and there will even be special road signs to draw attention to the notices.

The old road winds through the main street of Kendal, and the holiday traffic used to crawl through the town slowly enough to let motorists study the tourist-oriented shop windows on each side. Some of the traders are apprehensive, but the main road's new status as a back-water may help them in the long run, because, so, shoppers have avoided Kendal in the past.

There may actually be more trade from tourists. A council spokesman said: "We shall wait a few months to see the effect of the new by-pass, but I think Kendal will revert more to its former status as a quiet market town. We are hoping more visitors will be attracted here. They will be able to enjoy their stay in peace without the thunder of traffic through the close."

More tourists

The town council is confident that Kendal's economy is sufficiently diversified to withstand the shock, but it is trying to attract more tourists. One of the main problems being studied by the council is whether its one-way traffic system will now prove to be unnecessary. There is even some talk of relaxing the parking restrictions.

Whether this proves too complacent a view or not there is certainly a sense of showmanship in the planning

Leaving Kendal in peace and quiet

a Guardian special feature to mark the opening of the Kendal by-pass

of the by-pass. As motorists approach the Lake District from the south, the new route takes them slowly up a hillside without giving much away about the surrounding scenery. It rises for 300 feet, passes through a cutting in the rock, then (drumroll, cymbal—viola!) suddenly there is a view across the whole of the Keot valley to the fells above Long Sieddale. In the distance the Cumbrian Mountains brood over the Lakes in sombre undulations of grey and purple.

There are plans for a theatrical flourish even before the road starts its climb up Helsfell at the new interchange at Sizergh. The junction is to be planted with a host of golden you-know-what to announce as oomphfully as anything can that this is the gateway to the Lake District.

The road curves up to the left of the main road, with a view of Kendal's rooftops and pale green gasholder, and enters the National Park. There is nothing to mark the boundary. The official sign will stay on the main road between Kendal and Windermere, to save repeating it. Beyond Kendal there are gentle hills with clumps of trees, but as the road climbs higher, the bare peaks of the Pennines appear over the hills.

It passes under two new bridges for minor roads and a footbridge to preserve a hill-walking route. All the bridges are built with only one grace-

ful arc each, to give motorists the widest possible view. Trees are to be planted in the autumn to soften the appearance of the bridge embankments.

At the highest point Laing's blasted a cutting through the limestone about a quarter of a mile long and up to 37 feet deep. The sides have already been sown with patches of "instant grass," applied by spraying a grass seed soup at the rock face and letting it root among the fossils.

Finished early

There is no "instant moss," however, for the new dry stone boundary walls running the entire length of the by-pass. They look anachronistically clean and sterile, like Ministry of Works battlements. They will have to weather more or less naturally, like the Lake District itself.

The by-pass has been completed three months ahead of schedule in time to take the heavy Summer Bank Holiday traffic. John Laing Construction puts it down to careful preparation and good working relations on the site. The firm was awarded the contract in December, 1969, and spent the first winter on detailed planning. Building did not start until spring last year. The programme was kept up to date by computer, using a planning technique

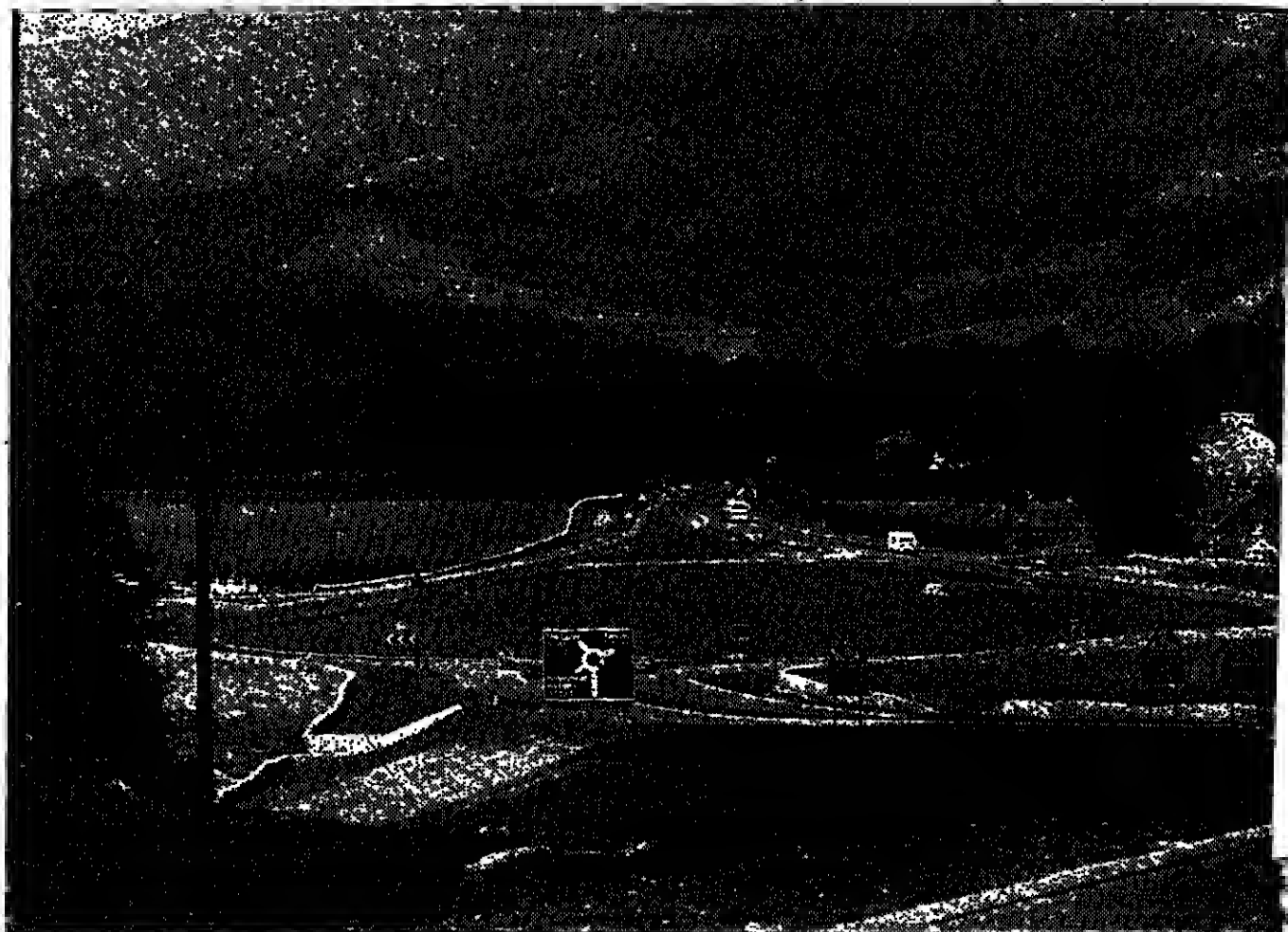
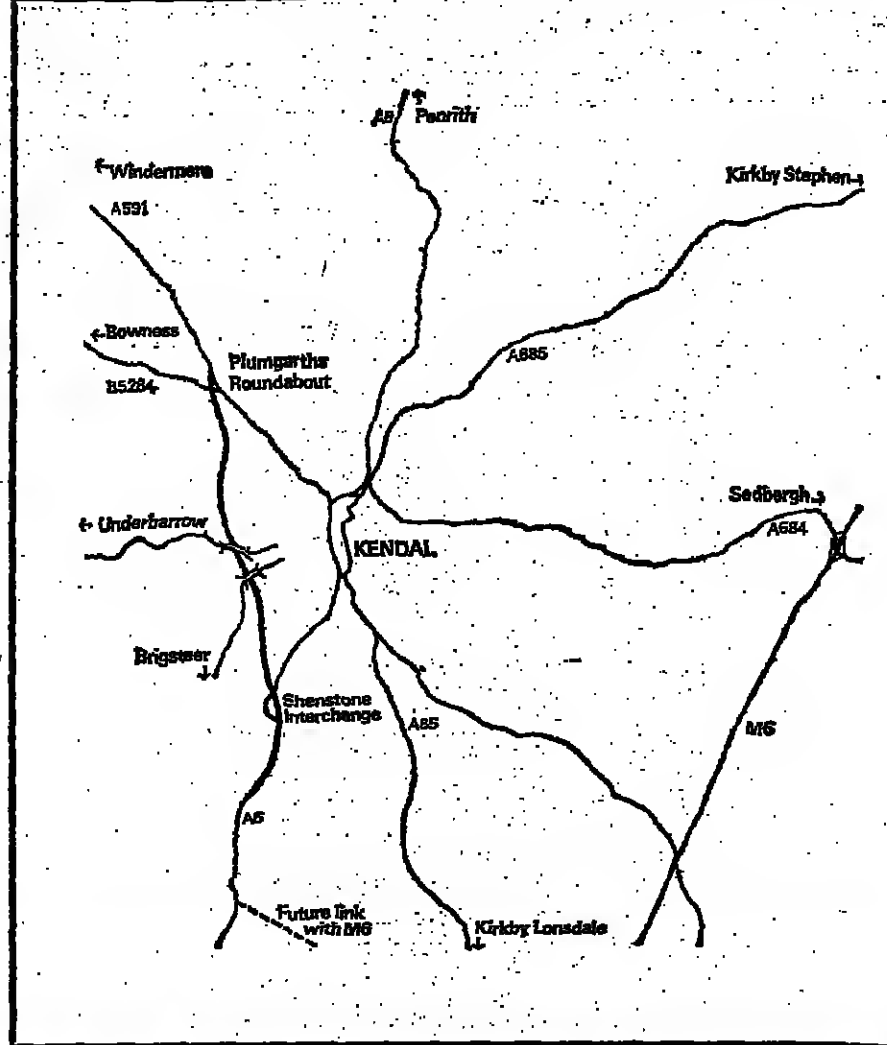
devised by Laing and claimed to be an improvement on the conventional bar chart and critical path diagrams.

Particular attention was paid to the earthworks programme, because their completion in the first summer was the key to finishing the job early. The contract required the excavation of 400,000 cubic yards of rock and earth. For the largest cutting the engineers had to blast and remove 130,000 cubic yards of rock from Helsfell.

Several large pockets of wet, silty clay were found. They delayed the work, but the county council helped the contractors to find additional tipping space.

The opening of the by-pass marks the second stage in a three-part programme to relieve Kendal of through traffic. The first stage was the extension of the M6, which has taken the cars and heavy lorries that once wound through the town on their way between Scotland and the South. The new by-pass 3½ miles long, takes the traffic bound for Windermere and beyond from the South. When the M6 link road is built—the road delayed by the Levens Park public inquiry—traffic bound for the Lake District from Yorkshire will also be able to avoid Kendal.

BERNARD PRATT



pictures of the by-pass (top) and the northern terminal (above) by Robert Smith

Laing complete Kendal By-pass miles ahead of time



Today the High Sheriff of Westmorland cuts the tape on the new Kendal By-pass—3 months ahead of schedule. And in good time for the new dual carriageway to cut a lot of crawling discomfort off the Bank holiday journey to the Lakes.

Two things helped John Laing Construction to complete 3 months ahead. One was the help given throughout by the Westmorland County Council, and the cordial co-operation of local landlords, particularly over much-needed tipping space. Without them we still might have been in the earthworks stage, bogged down in wet silty clay.

The second thing was our own Cascade Programme—a method by which we work out, at the start of the contract, and update regularly by computer, a highly detailed programme covering the whole project.

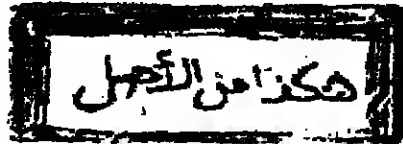
Since 1959, when Laing completed the first 55 miles of the M1 in only 19 months, we have had a habit of building major roads at high speed. Not only British motorways and trunk roads like the elevated Western Avenue extension in London, but major highways overseas as well.

Westmorland County Council Surveyor and Bridgmaster, James McInnes, CEng, MICE, MInstHE.

LAING

completion on time

John Laing Construction Limited · Building, civil, mechanical and industrial engineering contractors · London NW7 2ER



Lealand Rail
...ancies for Char
...NICAL ENG
...ALS ENGIN
...llott & Son
...ing Enginee
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ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

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LINE pipes are purpose
ned for high capacity
e of surface water, and
factured in vitrified clay for
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st of motorway installations.
r as superior French drains or as
ried filter/carryer lines. Includes
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Another advance in highway drain-
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As agents for the supply of concrete pipes and manholes for the
Kendal Project, we have been pleased to see the project completed
so early. This is a testament to the skill and efficiency of the
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New Zealand Railways
have vacancies for Chartered

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
SIGNALS ENGINEERS

ants should have had at least five years' post-qualification
ence in a Railway or Allied Industry Organisation.
encing salary offered will be in the range £2,000 to
3 (approx. Sterling equivalent) depending on age and
ence.

stful applicants will be offered free travel to New Zealand
ordance with New Zealand Government standard con-
ditions.

ther details and application forms, apply to:
Advisory Engineer,
New Zealand High Commission,
New Zealand House,
Haymarket,
London S.W.1.

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onsulting Engineers

NIOR ENGINEER
RUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Chartered Engineer, M.I.C.E. or M.I.Struct.E.
about 32 years with not less than five years'
perience in steel and reinforced concrete design
according to qualifications and experience.
e professional qualification, is required in our
tural Engineering Group.

Group provides a structural design service to
hitects for a wide range of buildings including
t-storey offices, Schools and Universities. It
undertakes the design of large heavy industrial
ects.

ry will be negotiable and not less than £2,600.
on-contributory life assurance and pension
me is in operation. Please apply in writing,
g details of age and experience, to: Colonel
: Bishop, Personnel Manager.

l Allott & Son
bairn House,
abton Lane, Sale, Cheshire, M33 1WP.

HUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD
UGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

NIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER

rade S.O./P.O. 1 (Range 1-5) £2,283-£3,180

ations are invited from qualified engineers by the above-
t position. Applicants should have experience in the design
uction of main drainage schemes. The commanding salary
according to qualifications and experience.
e appointment is superannuable and subject to satisfactory
amination.

ing accommodation available if required. Five-day week
urant facilities.

ations, stating age, qualifications and experience, and giving
e of two persons to whom reference may be made, should
e to: A. J. Perry, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and
High Street Building, Huddersfield, HD1 2ND, not later than
r. 5th September, 1971.

ising is available.

E. V. HARTLEY, Town Clerk.

CITY OF BRADFORD
City Engineer's Department

Applications are invited for the following permanent posts
which arise from a substantial increase of work in connection
with Major Roadworks and Trunk Sewerage.

HIGHWAYS SECTION

DESIGN

(a) Engineering Assistant, A.P.5 (£2,199/£2,457).
(b) Junior Engineering Assistant, A.P.2/3/4 (£1,395/
£2,199).

TRAFFIC

(c) Engineering Assistant, A.P.5 (£2,199/£2,457).
(d) Graduate Engineering Assistant, A.P.3/4 (£1,653/
£2,199).

DRAINAGE SECTION

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

(e) Senior Engineering Assistants, I.S.O.1 (£2,283/
£2,766).
(f) Engineering Assistant, A.P.5 (£2,199/£2,457).
(g) Engineering Draughtsman, T.4, (£1,395/£1,653).
(h) Junior Assistant/Technician, T.1/2 (£477/£1,194).

CONSTRUCTION

(i) Contracts Clerk of Works, T.4/5 (£1,395/£1,932).
(j) Contracts Inspector, Misc. 7, (£1,419/£1,533).

Starting salaries will be in accordance with qualifica-
tions and experience.

Candidates should have:
for Posts (a), (c) and (f)—passed Part II of the C.E.I.
Examination or hold exemption therefrom, and for (c),
have had in addition experience in general traffic manage-
ment techniques including traffic signal installation, street
furniture, etc.
Posts (b) and (d)—completed a recognised period of
training in Civil or Municipal Engineering.
Posts (e)—Corporate Membership of The Institution of
Civil and/or Municipal Engineers.
Posts (a) and (h)—the ability to prepare neat drawings.
Post (i) provides an excellent opportunity to the right
person to obtain experience and training to Technician
standard in Civil Engineering.
Posts (j) and (i)—experience on the construction of
major sewerage works. A knowledge of tunnelling tech-
niques would be advantageous.
Consideration will be given to the provision of housing
accommodation if required, and to removal expenses up to £50
where appropriate.

Applications in writing detailing qualifications, experience, past
and present employment and salary, and date of birth, together
with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the
undersigned not later than Thursday, 16th September, 1971.

R. ATKINSON,
City Development Officer and Engineer.
City Hall,
Bradford
BD1 1HY.

MORE
ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS
APPEAR ON PAGE 18

WEST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE

Land Reclamation
Programme

The following staff are urgently needed in the
Engineering Team

TWO ASSISTANT CIVIL
ENGINEERS

(a) P.O.1A—£2,556-£2,949
(b) S.O. —£2,106-£2,556 (Bar)—£2,751

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

T.4-T.7—£1,272-£2,268

The above salary scales are subject to review.
Starting salaries dependent upon qualifications and
experience.

For full details write to:
L. N. Fraser, M.Eng., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.
County Planning Officer
Raines House, Denby Dale Road
Wakefield, Yorkshire
or telephone Wakefield 74734 Ext. 26
Closing date for applications—5th September, 1971

KENYA
Engineering and Power Development Consultants

DEPUTY RESIDENT
ENGINEER

Experienced Engineer required for the position of Deputy
Resident Engineer on the consultant's staff at
Kamburu Hydro-Electric Project, Kenya. The project, located
100 miles north-east of Nairobi, has a capital value of £K.15
million.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Institution of
Civil Engineers and have had several years' experience in a
senior position on supervision of major civil contracts. Experi-
ence in liaison with contractors and knowledge of conditions
of contract, specifications and project planning is essential.
The position offers: Two-year contract, free air passages, free
married accommodation, etc. Applications should be made
quoting PER/86, by letter or telephoning:

Mr. A. D. Hampton,
Engineering and Power Development Consultants,
Marlow House, 109 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.
Telephone: 01-300 3355.

Engineering and Power Development Consultants is a member
of the Balfour Beatty Group.

ANALYSIS AND TESTING
IN ENGINEERING DESIGN

A three day symposium for designers on the main causes of
component failure, and the design criteria for their prevention,
will be held on 6/8 September, 1971 at the Birmmham Institute
National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride.

This area covered will include fatigue failure, stress analysis,
component testing, design for high temperatures, and composite
materials.

Further details from: Ian McNish, Birmmham Institute, NEL,
East Kilbride, Glasgow, Tel.: East Kilbride 20222, Ext. 570.

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON
SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER

Applications are invited from Chartered Engineers for the above
post at a salary within Senior Officers Grade 2 (£2,766 to
£2,973 per annum).

Application forms from Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Middleton,
Manchester, M24 4EA, to whom applications are to be sub-
mitted by 13th September, 1971.

J. M. RUSSUM, Town Clerk.

IN the more fashionable parts of
London it is customary to approve
the building of motorways, provided
that they do not come closer to the
city than Hendon. It is equally
customary to jump into your Volvo
at the weekend, bomb down the
motorway to Bristol or Birmingham,
have tea with great-aunt Maud, and
be back in London before opening
time.

It is this age, the age of the motor-
car, motorway, and road bridge, that
has brought the civil engineer into
greater prominence than at any time
since the golden years of Brunel. The
trouble is that the Victorians revelled
in feats of engineering, while we at
best yawn at them.

Nevertheless, though others advance
the money and decide on the action,
it is the civil engineer who has
shaped our man-made environment for
at least the past hundred years.
Whether you take the awesome span
of the Severn Bridge or the noise and
stench of London's Westway, both
have been built and designed by
engineers... by scientists rather than
by artists and architects.

For it is what the civil engineer
is, right from the start, his training
with his advanced level mathematics
and physics. Whereas an architect can
enter training without the remotest
idea of the science behind the stability
of the structure he designs, that can
after all be left to others, the civil
engineer designs out of knowledge of
physical phenomena rather than
subjective aesthetics.

This might be why the engineers
were regarded as lesser beings than
the architects by some, and why to
many people Britain's bridges and
viaducts are more beautiful than
buildings of the same date. Even with
the buildings, some are so structured
as to depend again more on the
feasibility of their standing up than
on any design fripperies that coat
them.

However, our increased environ-
mental awareness has put pressure on
the engineers that can only be for
the good. They are faced with saty-
fying two apparently contradictory
needs—the ability to get from A to B.
Secondly, the need to do it in such a
way that it creates the minimum
disturbance to the environment.

What this really means is that the
getting from A to B must be done
within minimum costs because it's
public money they are spending, and
minimum disturbance should be
achieved by making it look as if you
had done nothing to the green fields
of England while you've in fact run
a dirty great motorway slap through
the middle of it.

The two are related. You cannot
landscape or hide a road without
spending extra money doing so. What-
ever trouble you go to to avoid beauty
spots or historical sites, this also costs
money. For anybody who has
witnessed the industrial despoliation
of large chunks of the countryside,
this would be money well spent
indeed.

The civil engineer can help you to
get your costs right, but he doesn't
control the money—directly—
Planning. Whether you want your
road to go up a mountain or through
a mountain he can do it for you. When
the directors of the Great Western
Railway asked Brunel to build them
a line between London and Bristol,

How to bridge the beauty gaps

by ROGER BEARD



he made it so gradient-free that even
today it is called Brunel's billiard
table.

It is the same skill today that can
put your roads, your tunnels, and
your bridges exactly where you want
them. Unless a civil engineering firm
is to turn down contracts on conscien-
tious grounds there is little that they
can do about it.

And then there are bridges. What-
ever you may think about urban
motorways, or even those that lead
from the ends of bridges, the bridges
themselves are both a monument to
our technological skills and objects
of beauty. From the Industrial Revolu-
tion on, they have replaced buildings
as the hell-mark of what we can do.
It may be because they are bigger,
it may be because more people use
them each year than would ever use
a single building, it may even be
because once in a while they fall
down.

Our reaction when they do is some
indication of the standards we expect
from the civil engineer. Box girder
bridge disasters produce a longer
lasting reaction than do aerolane
crashes, almost as if we always
expect aeroplanes to crash and bridges
never to fall down.

Yet bridges seldom collapse once
they have been finished. As one
prominent bridge builder puts it: "If
they fall down when you are building
them, it's almost as if people thought
it was done deliberately. Once they
are up, people think they are beauti-
ful, and cannot even remember the
name of the bloke that built them."

The urban motorway is quite a
different matter. The civil engineer

has a large part to play in the build-
ing of them, and some would say a
large part of the blame to take of
the misery they cause. It is one thing
to bridge the Pennines and speed
communication through desolate
country. That is an engineering feat
of some grandeur. It is quite another
to gut residential areas just to speed
the passage of a few thousand car
commuters from the suburbs to the
centres of our larger cities.

Inevitably, this is where the job of
the civil engineer comes into closest
and most violent contact with the
people of the area that is being
despoiled. Though elevated roadways
cannot be said to look beautiful
except from the air, it is not nearly
so much the building of them that
creates the hardship as the amount
of traffic that is encouraged to travel
in them. The civil engineer is put in
the position of the man who supplies
the guillotine to the executioner.

It is not a matter of aesthetics. If
the Forth Road Bridge ran past your
bedroom window, that would put you
off your sleep too.

These, then, are the three ways in
which we are all affected by the work
of the civil engineer. Either we see
him as the builder of roads and
bridges in the same tradition as his
Victorian predecessors, or as the agent
of the twentieth-century vandals who
would seek to destroy our towns and
our countryside.

Undoubtedly, there is some truth
in the charge that the over-
enthusiastic application of concrete
to our cities is slowly throttling them.
For this the civil engineer is no more
to blame than the city dweller who
demands both the use of his car in
the towns and access to it in the
coast and the countryside.

The true way in which we are all
affected is in the improvement of
communication that has given pros-
perity to areas that would not other-
wise have it, and which would have
been impossible without the skills of
the road and bridge builders. In or
out of the cities we get the roads we
ask for. If you are patient enough,
you get the bridges you need.

Just as the earlier generations of
engineers gave us the railways that
Beeching butchered, this present
generation is providing the commu-
nication system on which we will
live in the future all depend. Before you next
moan about the road works that stop
you driving as fast as you might wish,
think—say—of the old A1. Its
picturesque villages with those lorries
parked in the front rooms, and its
eternal hold-ups are of the past—
thanks to the road builders.

At least one thing is certain. The
civil engineering business, with its
army of earth movers, masses of
equipment, and millions of yards of
much is very good business indeed.
Most of the money it makes comes
from us. Most of the contracts it
bopours are for works that we
demand.

Nobody wants to live under a fly-
over or beside a motorway, be it in
the country or in the town. Nobody
likes to be inconvenienced by lengthy
building works that disrupt business
and home-life. Nobody likes to see
their community or road cut to two
by the heavy machines.

However, we all like motorcars.
Lorries, lorries, and the goods that
travel in them. We'd prefer to walk
or ride across a river than to swim
across it. You cannot have the one
without the other, and at least the
engineers produce some beauty out of
necessity.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND
SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

(A) SENIOR ASSISTANT
ENGINEER (2 POSTS)

Salary within the Senior Officers Grade 1 (£2,283-£2,766).
Applicants must be Chartered Engineers and have had experience in
municipal engineering since completing an approved course of training.

(B) TRAINEE ENGINEER

Salary within the Trainee Grade (£545-£1,653). The person
appointed will be seconded for either a full-time or sandwich course
leading to a degree in Civil or Municipal Engineering at a British
University. Appointment to the permanent staff will be conditional on
the applicant obtaining admission to such a course and upon entering
into an agreement to remain in the service of the Council for a period
of at least two years from the date on which the degree is obtained.
On obtaining a degree the salary within the above grade will be £1,244-
£1,653 per annum, and on satisfactory completion of two years' training
thereafter, will be on the scale £1,932-£2,199. During the period of
secondment the Council will pay full salary, all prescribed course fees
and other approved educational expenses, and any other reasonable
sums as may be approved by the Council.

The National Scheme of Conditions of Service apply: two-day week;
superannuable; ramifiable on one month's notice on either side;
housing accommodation provided if required: 50% removal expenses
paid; canvassing disqualifies.

Essential User Car Allowance for Posts (A)

Applications on forms obtainable from me, must be returned not
later than 9 a.m. on the 6th September, 1971.

BRUNEL HUTCHINSON,
Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.
Civic Centre, CASTLEFORD

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST BROMWICH
BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT
ENGINEER

SALARY GRADE P.O. 1 (£2,973-£3,390)

Applications are invited from Chartered Civil and/or
Municipal Engineers for the above mentioned appointment,
commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.
Applicants should have sound experience in Municipal
Engineering and have good organising ability. The successful
applicant will be required to take charge of the General
Works Section, one of four sections in the Engineers Office.
There is a large programme of capital works in hand and the
post offers excellent opportunities to gain valuable experience
in a busy office.

The post is permanent, superannuable and subject to a
satisfactory medical declaration.

Application forms are obtainable from the undersigned to
whom they should be returned not later than Tuesday, 14th
September, 1971.

W. H. Greenwood, Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
P.O. Box No. 42, Wignmore,
Dennyhill Lane, West Bromwich.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD
Department of Planning and Architecture

ASSISTANT
CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR

£3,283-£3,732

To be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of
tendering documentation and procedures for all types of
building projects and will be required to establish standards
within these fields, including those associated with a change-
over from manual to computer methods.

Assistance with housing and removal expenses may be
given.

Applications stating age, education, qualifications, past and
present employment with details of salaries, and names and
addresses of two referees should reach the Town Clerk, Town
Hall, Sheffield, S1 2EH, by 10th September, 1971, quoting ref. G.

ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES IN
MOTOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT

R & D ELECTRONICS ENGINEER
R & D DESIGN ENGINEER

Vacancies exist for a Senior Electronics Engineer to lead a team
engaged in the design of static control circuits and protection systems
and for a Senior Engineer for the design of industrial and transport
motor control equipment, up to 3.5kW, rating.

Applicants should be at least HND standard with at least five years'
experience in this type of work.

High salaries, together with fringe benefits, will be paid to suitable
applicants, holding the above job specification.

Application forms available from:

Technical Manager (Ref. G.), BALDWIN AND FRANCIS LIMITED,
Eye Street, Sheffield, S1 3CP. Telephone: Sheffield 79981.

City of Westminster
SENIOR ASSISTANT
ENGINEER

(£2,427 to £3,324 inclusive)

required in Highways Planning Section of City Engineer's Department.
Applicants must be graduates of corporate universities or corporate
institutions, with urban traffic engineering experience, and be conversant
with computer techniques. Offers opportunity of assisting in planning
the redevelopment of large areas of Central London.

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. To obtain
application form please write, telephone or call at: Establishment
Office (Ref. ENG 42), Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, S.W.1E
6GW. Telephone 01-222 8070. Ext. 789 or 790. Closing date
5th September 1971.

A. G. DAWTRY, Town Clerk.

SALES ENGINEER

resident in or near London, to take over an extend existing
connection in fabricated pipework, steel fabrications and high
quality iron castings. Applicant should have sound engineering
background with preferably an existing connection. The position
offers great scope for the right man. Car provided. Staff pension
scheme. Send full details of age, experience and qualifications
and salary required to:—

TV 151 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1

BOROUGH OF KENDAL
APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (A.P.5)

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Borough
Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

1. Salary: A.P.5 (£2,199 to £2,457), point of entry according to
qualifications and experience.

2. Qualifications: Fully qualified or approaching final qualification
standard preferred.

3. Car allowance: Fixed sum of £90 per annum.

4. Removal expenses: 10% of approved expenses.

5. Housing accommodation for rent can be made available.

6. Outlets: Experience in sewerage, sewage disposal and/or roadworks
or general design will be subject to one month's notice on either
side.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned should
be returned to him not later than the 10th September, 1971.

J. L. LeFevre,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor
Municipal Offices,
Lawrence Street, Kendal, Westmorland.

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

Assistant Organisation and Methods Officer

—up to £2,406 p.a.

Chester

Two posts have been created within the Management Services Unit to undertake Organisation and Methods work within the Board.

The post holders will be directly responsible to the Organisation and Methods Officer who is also responsible for the Clerical Work Measurement Team.

The work is interesting and offers broad experience covering a wide range of activities. It presents a challenge in assisting in the development of this new service within the Board.

Applicants must be well trained in organisation and methods and have good experience in previous practical assignments. They should have initiative and a capacity for creative thinking particularly with regard to devising new systems and procedures.

The successful candidates must also be able to communicate effectively and tactfully with all levels of staff and prepare concise reports. Experience within the Electricity Supply Industry is not essential but would be an advantage.

The post will be based at the Board's new Administrative Centre located about one mile from the centre of the City of Chester. The duties will involve travelling to various localities within the Board's area.

There will be excellent conditions of service.

The applications, quoting Reference G1 and giving full personal details, should be sent to the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board, Head Office, Sealand Road, Chester, CH1 4LR.

Closing date: 3rd September, 1971.

CITY OF LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC

Degree Courses available in:-

Electronic Engineering

B.Sc. Honours and Ordinary Degree—four years' sandwich.

Textile Technology

B.Sc. Honours degree—four years' sandwich.

Further details and application forms available from:

The Chief Administrative Officer, Dept. RY, City of Leicester Polytechnic, P.O. Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH.

Borough of Colne ENGINEERING ASSISTANT

A.P. 4/5 (£1,932-£2,457)

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Borough Engineer's Department. Commencing salary according to age, qualifications and experience.

The appointment will be subject to the N.J.C. Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Acts and the passing of a medical examination. Housing accommodation or mortgage facilities available if required. Removal expenses paid. Casual car user allowance payable. Five-day week in operation.

Full details applications clearly indicating the applicant's experience in sewerage disposal (reinforced concrete tanks) or highway improvements and including the names and addresses of two referees, should reach me by September 1, 1971.

A. HAIGH, Town Clerk, Town Hall, COLNE, Lancs.

OVERSEAS CONTRACTS

1. Civil Engineers/Construction.
2. Civil Engineers/Roads.
3. Building Maintenance Engineers with knowledge of roadwork.

Reply with full details of past experience to:

WELTIDE LTD., 45 Grand Parade, Brighton, Sussex. Telephone: Brighton 686869.



TIMBERLEY ENGINEERING LIMITED, TIMBERLEY, CHESHIRE.

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN

To supervise a small drawing office concerned with the design and detail of capital plant and modifications particularly for the Wallpaper Industry. Previous experience 28-35, HNC Mechanical or equivalent qualifications. Administrative and management ability important.

PROJECT ENGINEER

To take direct responsibility for developing new machines including liaison with design and customers, specifying production and arranging installation and trials. Preferred age 28-35, HNC Mechanical or Electrical or equivalent qualifications.

Applicants for both posts, who should now be earning in excess of £1,800 per annum, should write giving details of age, experience and qualifications, to:

Personnel Department, Crown Wallcovering Division, Belgrave Mill, Darwen, Lancashire

REED INTERNATIONAL

GENERATION DESIGN & TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Design Section, Board Headquarters, Glasgow

ELECTRICAL ROTATING PLANT ENGINEER

The successful candidate will be responsible for the technical specification and design assessment of all rotating electrical machines for use in power stations. Additionally, fault investigations on operating plant will be necessary from time to time.

It is essential that applicants have appropriate design and development experience on large generators and practical experience of testing and commissioning would be an advantage. They should possess a University degree or equivalent qualifications.

The salary for the appointment will be within the present salary range of £2,811-£3,708 per annum dependent upon qualifications and experience, plus a supplementary payment of £60 per annum (N.J.C. Grades 1/2).



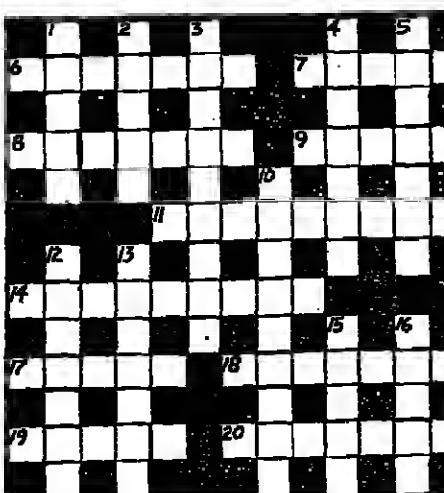
Applications, quoting reference No. 9/E27/71, should be submitted on the standard form obtainable from the Chief Personnel Officer, South of Scotland Electricity Board, Inverfair Avenue, Glasgow, S.4, not later than 20th September, 1971.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 490

- ACROSS
1. Fantastic (7).
 2. Linted to (8).
 3. Most courageous (7).
 4. Discovers (5).
 5. Events (9).
 6. Hugeness (9).
 7. Highlanders (12).
 8. Breathing space (7).
- DOWN
1. Rows (5).
 2. Cut up (5).
 3. Oxford college (8).
 4. Restored to life (7).
 5. Very learned (7).
 6. A Christmas decoration (9).
 7. Beg (7).
 8. White town (7).
 9. Exhausted (5).
 10. Sheer (5).

Solution No. 489

- Across: 1. Disinterested; 2. Now; 3. Enrol; 4. Ass; 5. Ketchup; 6. Garish; 7. Re-fute; 8. Homer; 9. Toot; 10. Rebus; 11. Ban; 12. Reprehensible.
- Down: 1. Dancing master; 2. Sow; 3. Needles; 4. Enrked; 5. Eclat; 6. Tee; 7. Disappearance; 8. Yards; 9. Haulm; 10. Ephesus; 11. Pebble; 12. Eerie; 13. Nip; 14. Bib.



DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL BRIDGES IN DERBYSHIRE BRIDGE ENGINEERS

(2 POSTS) £2,766-£3,075

The department has over 22 million of bridges to be designed, which are scheduled to be under construction by 1975. The majority of these bridges are of medium span but several are large structures, some in areas of high scenic value whilst others are subject to mining subsidence.

The posts will offer an opportunity to keep applicants to expand their knowledge and experience considerably. The applicants will be expected to have had experience in the design of reinforced and pre-stressed concrete bridges and to be chartered engineers. Alternatively, chartered engineers with considerable structural experience in other fields will be considered.

The posts are those of Deputy Leaders of design teams of 5-8 staff including draughtsmen, technicians and trainees. Extensive use is made of the county's IBM 360 computer for design. These posts are at the headquarters in Matlock, which is situated in pleasant rural surroundings on the edge of the Peak District National Park and with easy reach of the M1 and in an area free from commuting problems. Car allowances and assistance with lodging and removal expenses are available.

Application forms from the undersigned should be returned by 27th September, 1971.

G. RACE, COUNTY SURVEYOR, COUNTY OFFICES, MATLOCK, DE4 3AG.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Surveyor's Department

ASSISTANT COUNTY SURVEYOR (BRIDGES)

P.O. 11(4-8) (£3,957-£4,413 p.a.)

Required to be responsible for maintenance, inspection, design and construction (by direct labour and by contract) of all bridges and maintenance depots on Motorways, Trunk and County Roads and determination of safe load carrying capacity. Applicants must be Chartered Civil or Structural Engineers with considerable bridge experience and with ability to design and evaluate steel box girder bridges.

Car allowance. 5-day week. Assistance towards removal expenses and settling in allowance. Application forms and further particulars from County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TH (Glos. 21444, Ext. 4631, returnable by 15th September.

SENIOR DESIGNERS

Men who can show ability in the design of various types of structural steelwork are required. Experience in Platework design would also be an advantage.

He must be able to demonstrate a high degree of initiative and a positive attitude towards responsibility and to this calibre.

Membership of the Institution of Structural Engineers would be an advantage.

The Company operates the normal benefits to be found in a medium-large engineering company. Please apply in the first instance, giving details of your qualifications, experience and age, to:-

The Personnel and Training Manager, ROBERT WATSON CO. (Structural) Engineers Ltd., High St., Bolton, Tel.: 25121.

STEELWORK WATSON BOLTON

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, SITUATIONS, ETC., APPEAR ON PAGE 6

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF READING UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA

Rural Development Project

Applications are invited for the following two posts:

1. Research Fellow or Senior Research Fellow for a rural development project jointly sponsored by the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre of the University of Reading and the Department of Extension Education and Rural Development of the University of Ife, Nigeria. Applicants should have graduate and postgraduate qualifications in Agriculture and Rural Development and must be experienced in the use of social research methods in rural areas in developing countries. This appointment will be made in collaboration with the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre of the University of Ife, Nigeria. The contract is for four years, three in the UK and one in Nigeria. Salary scales: Senior Research Fellow £20,275 - £24,575 p.a. (plus £5,511); Research Fellow £16,100 - £19,717 p.a. (plus £4,211); Research Assistant £12,100 - £15,717 p.a. (plus £3,211). Salary supplemented for duties in Nigeria according to age, qualifications and experience.
2. Consultant in Communication Media for six months only to assess the training and materials required and to advise on the planning and programming for the same rural development project. The consultant will contribute to the development of a communication of ideas, preferably in rural areas in developing countries, and will have a special interest in the use of audio-visual aids in the communication of ideas. The consultant will be expected to produce a report on the project and to be available for consultation on the project. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Overseas Service Unit, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA. Applications should be received by 20th September, 1971.

University of Otago

Dunedin, New Zealand

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post in the area of statistics and business applications. The successful candidate will contribute to the teaching of quantitative methods and will have a special interest in the use of quantitative methods in business applications. The successful candidate will be expected to produce a report on the project and to be available for consultation on the project. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Overseas Service Unit, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA. Applications should be received by 20th September, 1971.

Salary scales: Lecturer £12,100 - £15,717 p.a. (plus £3,211); Senior Lecturer £16,100 - £19,717 p.a. (plus £4,211). Salary supplemented for duties in New Zealand according to age, qualifications and experience.

Particularly well-qualified candidates could be considered for the post of Associate Professor at a salary within the range of £20,275 - £24,575 p.a. (plus £5,511).

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Overseas Service Unit, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA. Applications should be received by 20th September, 1971.

Funds for Research

If you are planning a project in which photography plays a part then you may qualify for a cash award under the Kodak Awards Scheme. Write now for full details and application form to:

The Administrator, Kodak Awards, Kodak House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TG.

Kodak

Australian National University CHAIR OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment to a Chair of English in the Faculty of Arts, Australian National University, Canberra. The Chair will be held by a senior scholar in the field of English language and literature, and will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research in the field. The successful candidate will be expected to produce a report on the project and to be available for consultation on the project. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Overseas Service Unit, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA. Applications should be received by 20th September, 1971.

The salary for the post is \$15,865 per annum.

Further details and application forms available from the Secretary, Overseas Service Unit, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA. Applications should be received by 20th September, 1971.

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مكاتب الإعلان

SITUATIONS

Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants, and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2 to 3 years in the host country, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

TRANSPORT ADVISER £4,495-5,630/Kenya

To advise on all matters connected with transport and to liaise with the relevant authorities. The post holder must have a knowledge of both road and rail transport systems and be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport. The post holder must also be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport. The post holder must also be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADVISER Ethiopia

To advise on the standards of quality, grading and packing to be enforced and on the methods of enforcement; to train staff and advise on the price structure of the various crops; to advise on the most efficient methods of transport. The post holder must also be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport.

INVESTIGATION OFFICERS (INCOME TAX) £2,729-3,257/Zambia

Required for the detailed examination of returns in back duty cases. Candidates, male or female, should be either C.A., A.C.C.A., A.C.W.A., or A.C.I.S. or have a degree in accountancy plus five years' relevant experience or be retired inspectors of Taxes from United Kingdom Inland Revenue Department, five or other Commonwealth country. A gratuity of 25 per cent of total emoluments is also payable.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, TELECOMMUNICATIONS £3,565/Botswana

To be responsible to the Director of the Telecommunications Department for the control and running of all technical staff; installation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment; training for operation of the telecommunication system. Candidates, male and female, must have a degree in engineering or equivalent qualification. The post holder must also be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport.

ADVISER ON MANPOWER ASSESSMENT AND STATISTICS Nigeria

To advise and assist in developing and improving manpower and labour statistics programmes as part of national development planning; to advise on the most efficient methods of transport. The post holder must also be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport.

CHIEF WATER AND DRAINAGE ENGINEER £3,744-3,912/Uganda

To investigate, plan, design, estimate, and administer contracts for water supply and drainage projects; to advise on the most efficient methods of transport. The post holder must also be able to advise on the most efficient methods of transport.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:-

The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

MSL Management Consultants in Human Resources

rough off... ver £4000

continue legal insight and labour law experience to the... The MSL Consultant has analyzed this appointment...

MSL, 17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 6DB. Your enquiry will be in confidence.

Could you sell space or The Guardian in London?

The Guardian is seeking two sales executives... The Guardian is seeking two sales executives...

H. J. Abbiss The Guardian 21 John Street London, WC1N 2BS

MACHINE ENGRAVER (U.S.E.)

PLINCS LTD. (Bridgford) are urgently seeking the services... PLINCS LTD. (Bridgford) are urgently seeking the services...

DEPUTY DIRECTOR Housing

Liverpool Improved Houses require a Deputy Director to co-ordinate the Housing Management... The Association is a non-profit making body founded in 1928 and controlled by an independent, unpaid committee which employs a young enthusiastic team of about 20 workers in housing housing needs on Merseyside. Present activities and future plans stem from an increasing awareness of Community Development, Area Improvement and Rehabilitation, the Ecology of New Towns and Land Use/Tenant Relations. The Deputy Director will be located at the Association's offices in Clarence Street, will be responsible to the Director and will control some nine persons in the following areas: Candidates, aged 25 to 35, will have had several years working in Housing Management and/or Welfare work. They will have acquired sufficient expertise, either through experience or formal study, to carry out the job successfully. Starting salary around £2,500, life assurance pension—three weeks' holiday. Please write to: M. J. Day, A.E. Appointments Limited, 20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS for an application form, quoting reference C/263/C. Your identity will not be disclosed without permission.

AK APPOINTMENTS PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGEMENT SELECTION

PROPERTY GROUP FINANCIAL DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

Qualified Accountant to work closely with Chairman of private building/development/property group which must eventually go public from West London base. Autonomous units dealing with private housing, commercial and industrial development and building and contracting, have been created from organic growth. In addition to expanding these units, the Chairman wishes to consider growth by acquisition.

The successful applicant must in particular have the ability to: —oversee accounts' matters of all units within the Group —plan tax strategy —quickly assess real value of acquisition prospects. This post provides a first class opportunity for someone not over 35 years of age, with proved ability, who can give solid backing to a self-made 47 year old property man.

Please send full details of experience and existing salary in own handwriting to: TV 152 THE GUARDIAN 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

AUCTIONS AND COLLECTIONS

NORMAN LEVY ASSOCIATES OVERSEAS INC.

announce the following Sales in Lots by Auction.

On TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, 1971, on behalf of DAVIES CHARLTON LTD., London, at 10.30 am, will be sold by auction, in lots, the following: LIGHT PRECISION MACHINE TOOLS & INSPECTION EQUIP. including: Varni 514 & 515; Capen Lathes, Longmaster & Major, Centre Lathes, Universal External Surfaces and Tool & Cutter Grinders by Jones & Jones, Ward 10 & Herbert 50 Lathes, Centre Lathes, Swiss Specialised Lathes, Victoria & Herbert, Precision Bench & Planer Drills by Fobos & Prosser, Amos Grind, Precision Lathes, Planers, Shapers, and Tool Grinders, Grinders by Williams, Jones & Wood, Amos Copo, Air Compressor, Rank Talbot, Miller & Watts 25.1 Projector, Signa Air Gun, Equipment, Hured Gunner & Fine Gunner, Microtome & Dial Gauge, Consumable Tools, Office Furniture and equipment, etc. etc. On WEDNESDAY, 15th and 16th September, from 9 am to 4 pm and on Monday, 10th and 12th September, from 9 am to 4 pm and on Monday, 10th and 12th September, from 9 am to 4 pm.

On THURSDAY, 16th September, 1971, on behalf of the DAVY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., Worcester Street, Birmingham, commencing at 10.30 am, will be sold (originally the Glasgow works of Davy & United Engineering Co. Ltd.): HEAVY MACHINE TOOLS & ALLIED EQUIPMENT including: Argenta Grinders and Richards Horizontal Bore to 30 in. on lathe, W. S. & S. Richards 20 to 14 in. dia. Column Lathe, a Lodge & Shipley 50 & 8 Lathes, VDF 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 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14380, 14390, 14400

Thursday August 26 1971

Business clamours for dollar peace as orders fall

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

The first clear effects of the Nixon surcharge and the dollar float appeared in order books and price lists in several countries yesterday, and businessmen increased pressure on Governments for an early solution to the crisis.

In Japan, chambers of trade reported that negotiations for export orders have been virtually frozen because of uncertainty about the yen, and again urged the Government to revalue sooner rather than later to resolve the issue.

In Italy orders were reported to be cancelled, especially for shoes and textiles. Signor Zagari, the Minister for Foreign Trade, said that the Government hoped to arrange cheaper credit for exporters and to mount a drive for sales in the Communist block and Asia to replace lost US markets.

In Germany, Volkswagen, under the double pressures of the mark float (now more than 8 per cent up) and the surcharge, put up its prices in the US by 61 per cent.

These developments increase the urgency of efforts for a solution. British Government sources reported much exploratory talk yesterday in the corridors in Geneva, where the official business of the GATT emergency meeting drew to its expectedly undramatic close. Meanwhile, however, no one is giving anything away in public.

A meeting of the Group of Ten was confirmed for September 15 in London. This will be the first effective Summit on the crisis: France still wants a European Summit, including Britain and the other three EEC applicants, just ahead of the Ten's meeting.

But the French Cabinet would have to go down and rejected the Benelux proposal for a meeting of EEC Finance Ministers next week, arguing

that the scheduled meeting in two weeks is quite soon enough. To hold an earlier one without adequate preparation would simply be to court a damaging public dispute.

The French Government also drew attention to the smooth working of the French two-tier currency market, suggesting this might be food for thought for other countries: a verdict which would probably not be supported by currency dealers, who are still finding the franc a sticky market.

The West German Finance Minister, Professor Schiller, likening a swimming aunt encounter with the little ones, proclaimed the pleasures of floating in Bonn, and again urged all good Europeans to join in a harmonious bath. The process of readjustment, he said, was clearly directed towards Paris.

In floating markets yesterday, the readjustment amounted to another 1 per cent devaluation of the dollar. In the Paris commercial market the dollar reached its official floor, facing the French with the distasteful necessity of buying the despised greenbacks if matters go on like this.

However, this gentle downward float would have to go on a long time to reach the kind of readjustment the Americans want, and diplomatic sources

report that informal bargaining is still almost equally far off the mark.

In Whitehall, the silence about British views has become still more deafening. The unhappy experience of Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the "honest broker" whose working figures were leaked, has been taken to heart. Officially, we continue to proclaim fixed parties with the French and Japanese while we actually float with the Germans and the Benelux group. An Italian report claiming to represent Mr. Barber's views shows his more concerned with technical practicality than with doctrinal niceties.

Any talk of idealistic, supranational solutions produces an audibly sceptical echo in British official quarters: a readjustment, by talk or by float, and a return to some kind of fixed parties, remain the basic British aims.

Part of the British scenario would be a rise in the price of gold, but the White House yesterday rubbed in its own view of the strong US bargaining (or blackmail) position by refusing yet again to discuss gold. This was coupled with a warning "against any retaliation against the 'fully justified' surcharge."

If rage provokes action, Paris and Tokyo must be asking to move, for all their stone-faced public posture.

Split in porn team

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM in Copenhagen

Lord Longford found himself in a minority of one today when comparing his reactions to live sex shows with those of the four other members of his unofficial group investigating pornography in Denmark.

He told Danish and English journalists that he had been revolted. One show involved a couple masturbating and the other flagellation. "Why did you walk out?" a Danish journalist asked. "I had enough," Lord Longford replied. "I'm not made of iron or rubber either."

Other members of the group, Miss Sue Pegden, a researcher, and Mr. Gyles Brandreth, a former president of the Oxford Union, were much less hostile. But they are in their 20s. Mr. Brandreth said that the displays were "like an aphrodisiac" they were not disgusting, but he regretted the lack of affection in sexual relationships which they showed.

Neither Dr. Joan Saville, who has specialised in working with drug addicts and delinquents, nor Miss Joan Bourne, a former researcher at Transport House, were perturbed. But all five were agreed that young people and those not interested in the subject should not be pestered by pornography.

Lord Longford is not convinced the Danes have produced conclusive evidence that their present laws provide sufficient protection for minors. But the group has found that there are probably considerable differences in English and Danish parental attitudes to pornography and young people.

Lord Longford is also sceptical about the reported drop in the number of sex crimes in Denmark. He says that this began in 1965, the year before liberalisation.

A British businessman who is an organisation early in the year to "protect the public from pornography" has decided to emigrate to New Zealand. Mr. Paul Daniels, aged 53, father of four, of Chesham, Herts, Essex, who formed the Youth Protection Movement, said: "It stems the fifth now flooding into this country, so I am off to a young country to make a fresh start."

Lords of porn, page 13

High and dry: visitors to Piccadilly Circus keeping out of the way of the regular hose-down yesterday

Eight charged after raids in London

By our own Reporter

Eight people were charged at City Road Police Station, London, yesterday after Tuesday's raids by detectives on 32 homes in the East End and South-east London.

More than 60 officers, led by Detective Chief Superintendent Albert Wickstead, of the Yard's Crime Squad, took part in the raids.

Those charged yesterday were: George Kitchener Dixon (32), a manager of Morgan Street, City of London; Alan John Derek Dixon (30), a ceiling fitter, of Beaconsfield Road, Stratford; Brian Thomas Dixon (28), a dockerman, of Stephens Road, Stratford; Anthony John Cronin (30), a street trader, of Solander Gardens, Stepney; Michael John Young (27), a labourer, of Manchester Road, Poplar; Leon Carlton (34), a company director, of Sydney Road, North Woolwich; Ronald Schwartz (38), a sales director, of Balgore Lane, Gidea Park, Essex; and Brian Benjamin Dove (33), a shop manager, of Martley Drive, Gants Hill, Essex.

The three Dixons and Cronin are charged that on and before August 23 they conspired together, and with others, with a view to gain for themselves, made an unwarranted demand of money with menaces.

George Dixon and Alan Dixon are charged that on and before August 23 they conspired together, and with others, with a view to gain for themselves, made an unwarranted demand of money with menaces.

George Dixon, Alan Dixon, and Young are charged that on and before August 23 they conspired together, and with others, with a view to gain for themselves, made an unwarranted demand of money with menaces.

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Penny on loan likely

By our Industrial Correspondent

Mr. Morris, Zimbar director of the National Association of Master Bakers, yesterday forecast a large increase in the price of loaf next week. The increase coincides with the increase in the price of wheat.

Higher prices of flour result of the Government's minimum import price and rising wages, are. What is not clear is to which the change may be due.

The "escape" clause of the Baker's Act (which has now been amended) covers increases in the costs of materials, but not of wages.

Under the terms of the Act, the initiative is left to the baker to put up prices, although to limit unavoidable increases.

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Gelignite haul Ulster-bound?

More than 800lb of gelignite and 1,300 detonators stolen from a magazine near Reading may be on their way to Ulster, according to the police.

With the present disturbed situation in Ulster, we have to bear in mind that this is one place the haul could go. Superintendent Philip Fairweather of Thames Valley CID said yesterday.

The theft was on Tuesday at the store in Goring Heath of Mr. William Hatt, an authorised explosive dealer. Superintendent Fairweather said that the explosives—the biggest haul he had heard of—were worth about £200. Their value on the black market was "anybody's guess."

The gelignite, in half-pound sticks, could be used to make booby traps in Ulster, he thought. Police throughout Britain have been alerted.

An army explosives expert also said the gelignite could be on its way to Ulster. "I find it hard to believe that a criminal safe breaker would want anything like this quantity, since he only uses an ounce or so at a time. It is obviously for resale."

The largest charge used in Northern Ireland so far was 50lb of gelignite but most terrorists bombs contain only a few pounds.

The 800lb haul and the 1,300 detonators, used in small amounts, could flatten large areas of Belfast.

Action on schools sought

Working conditions in schools will be the main topic at a conference for 700 young teachers at Bradford next month. It is organised by the National Union of Teachers, and follows a national survey published by the union last summer. The survey was critical of conditions in many schools.

Young teachers from Liverpool and the Don Valley have tabled a motion deploring "the failure of the Government to introduce legislation for standards of heating, sanitation, and safety in schools."

Their motion urges the union's executive to continue to press for enforceable minimum standards in schools no lower than those laid down by the Shops, Offices, and Railway Premises Act.

The motion also calls on the executive to seek out schools showing a consistently sub-standard and to instruct members to withdraw their labour from them.

Pope's blessing

MRS MARY Whitehouse, founder of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, yesterday said that she would show him the books she had given him his blessing to her campaign against pornography and in favour of "cleaner" radio and television.

She was received by the Pope at his summer villa at Castelgandolfo, and said that the meeting had been "marvellous." She gave him a brochure about the "Festival of Light" which she is organising in Britain next month.

Mrs Whitehouse quoted the Pope as telling her: "We agree entirely with what you are trying to do." She angrily denied British press reports that she had intended to present the Pope with copies of "Oz" 25 (the "School Kid's Issue") and the "Little Red Schoolbook." She had the books with her in case anybody wished to see them, but she added: "I would not dream of insulting any cleric by showing him such a pornographic book. I would not do it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and I would not do it to the Pope."

Mrs Whitehouse, who is an Anglican, said that she was

seeing the Pope's Deputy Secretary of State, Archbishop Giovanni Benelli, at the Vatican today. Asked if she would show him the books she replied: "I shall take them with me, but I will not bring them out of my case unless he shows concern about what we are fighting and asks to see them."—Renter.

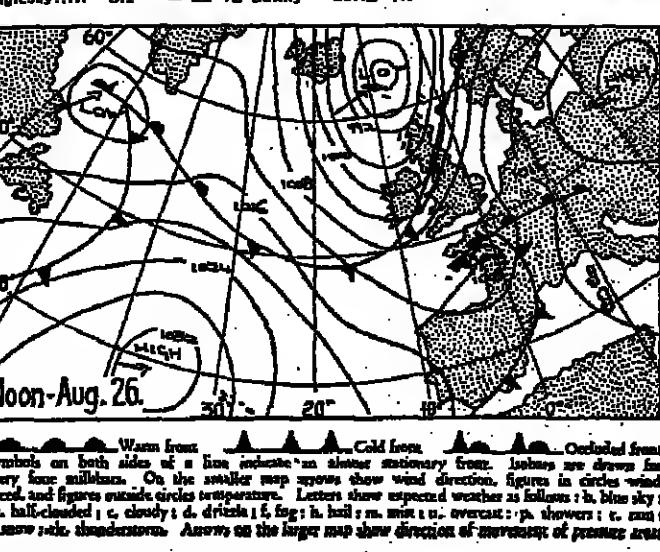
STOP PRESS

Police accused of theft

Police Sergeant Eric Kelloway (36) and Police Constable Patrick Sage (28) were committed for trial to Bristol quarter sessions yesterday accused of burglary and theft. They face a total of 23 charges, 16 of them joint charges, and were granted £500 bail.

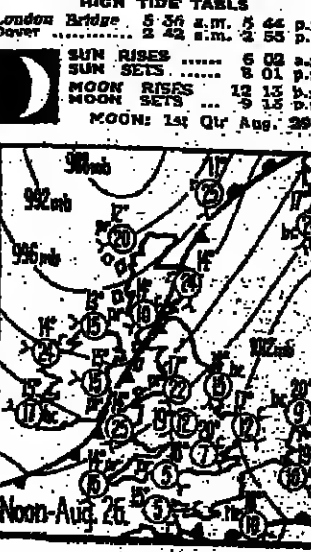
THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN			
Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday.			
Area	Temp.	Wind	Weather
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
INLAND			
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
SEAS			
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
LONDON READINGS			
Max.	12	W 10-15	Sunny
Min.	8	W 10-15	Sunny
Mean	10	W 10-15	Sunny
Wind	10-15	W 10-15	Sunny
Pressure	1015	W 10-15	Sunny
Humidity	75	W 10-15	Sunny
Cloud	10-15	W 10-15	Sunny
Visibility	10-15	W 10-15	Sunny
Forecast	10-15	W 10-15	Sunny
SEA PASSAGES			
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
SATELLITE PREDICTIONS			
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny



AROUND THE WORLD

Area	Temp.	Wind	Weather
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
North	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
West	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
East	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny
South	10-12	W 10-15	Sunny



Showers and sunny spells

A depression SE of the move slowly NE and a low pressure will advance the British Isles. South of the depression, a cold front will bring rain and showers, but brighter weather will spread slowly E. of the front. Some sunny spells at first, but more rain and showers will come later. Generally, the weather will be unsettled.

London, at first, will be sunny, but later rain and showers will come. The weather will be unsettled. Generally, the weather will be unsettled.

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